The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896. NO. 19

DOINGS AT COURT

CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR OUR READERS.

Cases Tried and Settled.—All the Unfinished Business of Last Week.—How Cases Were Disposed of.

Thursday afternoon, John Love vs. Central R. R. of Pa.; verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for $43.70.

E. R. Holmes vs. T. Raymond Beyer, Ed. J. Haley, Charles Atherton, Ed. Butts, Cassius Coughley, ilton E. McDonal, John C. Walsh, Fred Barndollar, Abraham D. Belt, Roger Bowman, Harry P. Dowler, Edmund Quigley, Dunham Barton, John T. Chambers, Joseph B. Clement, Robert D. Grier, Joe E. Hall, John L. Harris, Melvin J. Kieffer, George P. Snyder, John E. Snyder, James G. Dunsmore, Nelson M. Boyd, who survives James F.Patrick, late trading as the "Manhattan Boarding Club" at State College; this suit brought to recover for balance on groceries furnished defendants during years of 1891 and 1892. Plaintiff suffer a compulsory non-suit.

Hannah E. Grove, administratrix of etc., of Wm. C. Grove, deceased, vs. D. P. Shope, who survives J. B. Shope, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $24.41.

Martha Packer vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.; settled.

Robert Schlutman vs. H. H. Montgomery; settled.

Jerry Sharrer, administrator of etc., of Susan Laga, deceased, vs. Samuel Hoover; settled.

Criminal cases returned to April session and not reported heretofore were disposed of as follows:

Com. vs. Wm. Poorman, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Mary McKinley; settled.

Com. vs. Lincoln Miller, charge assault; prosecutrix Martha Miller; settled.

Com. vs. E. D. Roan, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Maude Benner; settled.

Com. vs. Wade Snook, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Alice Calderwood; settled.

Com. vs. E. Rothrock, charge assault and battery; prosecutor J. R. Bell; settled.

Com. vs. James A. Wagner, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Edward Parsons; bill ignored, and prosecutor to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Frank Campbell, charge assault and battery; prosecutrix Priscilla Campbell; settled.

Com. vs. Michael Hayes, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Milton Robb; settled.

Com. vs. Grant Kline, charge furnishing liquor to prisoners in jail; prosecutor John P. Condo; settled.

Com. vs. Harry Humpton and Hunk Watson, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Isaac Lauver. Bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. W. A. Cross, charge perjury; proserutor George Gates; settled.

Com. vs. Levi Miller, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Edith B. Stiver, settled.

Com. vs. Seth B. Pratt, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Emma Tressler; settled.

Com. vs. Irvin Bennett, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Geo. Bennett, settled.

Com. vs. Samuel Bowers and John Smith, Overseers os the Poor of Howard township; charge neglect of duty; prosecutor Washington Tipton; bill ignored and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Jasper Holt, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Maggie Hoover; true bill.

Com. vs. Otto Gumper, charge furnishing liquor to men of known intemperate habit.; prosecutrix Mary Sexton; discharged by "Habeas Corpus" proceedings before court.

Com. vs. J. T. Clabby, charge perjury; prosecutor Geo. Gates; settled.

Com. vs. Clark E. Whiteley, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Gertrude M. Kerstetter, settled.

Com. vs. Charles Robb, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Mike Vaughn; true bill.

Com. vs. Charles Robb, charge assault and battery; prosecutor George Gares; true bill.

SECOND WEEK.

Court called on Monday morning, and after hearing motions and petitions, the first case taken up was commonwealth of Penna. ex relatione for the use of Daniel Nestlerode, an heir of Christian Bowman, deceased, vs. John S. Nestlerode, Nelson Miller and Frank T. Wallace; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $29.92.

Wm. B. Hartsock vs. W. F. Reeder, Anna Meyers, Joseph W. Meyers, Jno. Myers, James Myers, Elias Williams, John Milton, Milligan Richards, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Milton, George Flick and Sanford Kinney. On motion of counsel for plaintiff the names of W. F. Reeder, Elias Williams, John Milton, Milligan Richards, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Milton, Geo. Flick and Sanford Kinney, were stricken from the record and verdict taken in favor of the plaintiff and against Anna Myers, Joseph W. Myers, Jonn Myers and James Myers for $2.00.

James Dillen and Ellen Dillen, in right of said Ellen Dillen vs. Anna Myers, Joseph Myers, John Myers, James Myers; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the land described in the writ.

Michael Canavan vs. Orin L. Schoonover; continued.

Samuel R. Prentiss, Henry M. Prentiss, Abbey P. Godfrey, and Mary E. Prentiss Kay, by their attorney in fact, H enry Prentiss, and Henry Prentiss in his own right, for the use of Samuel Marsh vs. Laura A. Mull and Julia H. Hale, who survive John Mills Hale, trading as the Forge Run Lumber Co., and John A. Mull and James Wetzell; continued.

David Rothrock, administrator of Henry Rothrock, deceased, in part of the use of David Rothrock and John R. Rothrock vs. Henry Rothrock Jr., with notice to John Woods, Geo. Garbrick, Sallie J. Kelley, Wm. Kelley and David Kelley, as terre tenants; continued; special.

R. J. Potter vs. Samuel Page; cause continued at the costs of the plaintiff for want of sufficient return by Sheriff Cook.

Samuel H. Bennison administrator of etc., of Caroline Montgomery, deceased, vs. Willis Weaver administrator of etc., of Wm. Montgomery, deceased; case settled before hearing any evidence.

Geo. W. Campbell vs. Geo. F. McMullen; settled.

Wm. J. McGowan, administrator of etc., of Martin McGowan, deceased vs. Mary J. Donovan; settled.

Wm. H. Noll, administrator of etc., of Samuel Noll deceased, vs. Samuel Noll Jr.; settled.

James F. Weaver vs. the Dwelling House Insurance Co.; continued.

Western Wheel Works vs. M. C. Gephart, continued and not to be put on the list again without the leave of court.

S. Morris Waln and Howard Conrow administrators of etc., of Thornton Conrow deceased, now for the use of John M. Dale, trustee, vs. John Ardell, Jr., with notice to Mary J. Ardell and all terre tenants; continued; special.

John L. McNitt who survives Jas. W. McNitt, late trading as John L. and James W. McNitt, now for the use of J. H. Taylor vs. James A. Lingle; this suit is bronght to recover on two certain notes under seal given by the defendant to the McNitts, one in 1874 and the other 1875. The jury after being out for twenty-four hours failed to agree and were dscharged on Wednesday morning.

Wm. L. McDowell, vs. G. S. Flegal; case continued owing to the illness of Mr. Flegal.

Wm. J. Thompson vs. Wm. Parker, W. I. Treaster and Roland Fye; continued.

James Chambers, Limited, vs, John P. Condo; plaintiff suffers a voluntary non-suit.

Taken to Court.

A suit to recover money earned in electioneering was dismissed in the Dane county, Wisconsin, circuit court a few days ago. It is believed to be the first case of the kind ever brought into court in the west. The plaintiff sued the newly elected sheriff of the county for $500, alleged to be due for services in getting out men at caucuses and otherwise aiding the sheriff in securing his nomination and election. The judge held the account to be uncollectable, because founded on a consideration adverse to public policy.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlains Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

To Be Married

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Gilbert Adams Beaver, son of ex-Governor Beaver, of Bellefonte, to Miss Annie Simonton, daughter of Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, on May 12th.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

CHANGE AT STATE COLLEGE.

Col. John A. Woodward Resigns as Superintendent of the Chautauqua Course.

Colonel John A. Woodward has resigned as superintendent of the Chautauqua Course of Home Reading in Agriculture of the college. During the Colonel's engagement in the work the past winter and spring he succeeded in enrolling over one thousand students in the work, representing almost every county in the state. In not a single instance did his presentation of the work fail to elicit the greatest interest on the part of attendants at the farmers' institutes visited by him, and in some cases more than fifty students were enrolled at a single meeting.

In accepting Colonel Woodward's resignation the Board of Trustees of the college have placed the work in charge of George C. Watson, professor of agriculture at the college, who will now devote a large portion of his time to directing the studies of the students so far as practicable by correspondence.

Make Your Life Happy.

Some one gives these directions for making home happy: "Take time. It is no use to fume or fret, or do as the angry housekeeper who has got hold of the wrong key and dushes, shakes and rattles it about the lock until both are broken, and the door is still unlocked. The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures. Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence. Since we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get. It is not riches, it is not poverty, it is human nature that is the trouble. The world is like a looking glass. Laugh at it and it laughs back; frown at it and it frowns back. Angry thoughts canker the mind and dispose it to the worst temper in the world."

Neighborhood News.

On Monday Judge McClure granted twenty-nine hotel, three distiller's and three bottler's licenses in Snyder county.

Perry county will erect a soldiers' monument, the court last week having approved the same.

Some of the farmers in Juniata township, Huntingdon county, have ploughed down their wheat fields and seeded the same with oats.

Christ Bush, of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, is very proud of his ewes. Seven of them recently brought him seventeen lambs.

From the most reliable sources of information we learn that over $6,000 comes to Snyder county in pensions every three months, or about $25,000 per year, says the Middleburg *Post*,

Potatoism.

There will not be as many potatoes planted this year as last.

Many people are trying to work off their surplus potato crop by eating them, three times a day. A wholesome idea and a sensible one too, but a big job on hand.

Prof. Hamilton of State College has 2900 bushels potatoes on hand.

The stock of potatoes still on hand is large enough to supply home consumption for a year, if the tubers could be kept that long.

Hogs, cows, horses, and other animals, are put on potato rations to get rid of the surplus, and with all many bushels will go to rot.

Some parties last fall refused 25, 30 and 35 cents per bushel for their potatoes.

Died at Julian.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of ex-Commissioner John C. Henderson, died at her home at Julian, early Wednesday morning, at the age of about sixty-one years. She was an estimable woman; the funeral will take place Friday morning.

Crushed in the Mines.

Henry Mosel, aged about sixty years was crushed to death on Tuesday afternoon by a fall of rock and ore in the mines at Scotia. He was terribly crushed and bruised and death resulted instantly.

All Received.

Mrs. M. C. Ishler, Tusseyville, has received all her summer millinery goods, and all are heartily invited to call and inspect the same.

C. E Convention.

The Epworth League of Blair, Clearfield and Centre counties, will hold a Convention at Bellefonte this week, 7th and 8th.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

CAPITOL NEWS

MR. REED BITTER AGAINST SENATOR PROCTOR.

President Cleveland Will Preside Over the Exercises at the Unveiling of the Statue of Gen. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Democrats are delighted with what now looks like the certainty of McKinley's nomination for President by the Republicans. If they can't beat McKinley they can't beat anybody. Speaker Reed was reported to be so disgusted with the result of the week just closed that it required not a little persuasion to prevent his announcing his withdrawal in favor of McKinley, whom he has abandoned all hope of defeating. The McKinleyites want Reed to take the second place on their ticket, but his mind will have to undergo a great change before he consents. It is said that Mr. Reed feels very bitter towards Senator Proctor, of Vermont, on account of his belief that Proctor betrayed him to McKinley in that state, in the hope of getting second place on the McKinley ticket, and it has been intimated that Reed intends to have something to say about the treachery of Proctor, after the meeting of the St. Louis convention.

General Fitzhugh Lee is in Washington for the purpose of receiving his final instructions before going to Cuba as U. S. Consul-General. He has had several conferences with President Cleveland as well as with Secretary Olney, and has probably been made fully acquainted with the position the President intends to maintain towards both Cuba and Spain. He expects to go to Havana this week.

President Cleveland will preside over the exercises at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, on the 12th inst., and may make a short introductory address. Following is the formal programme: Prayer, by Bishop Satterlee; "Star Spangled Banner," by Marine Band; unveiling of statue, accompanied by Artillery salute fired on the Washington Monument grounds; address by Senator Palmer, of Ill., who was a Major General of volunteers; "Hail Columbia," by Marine Band; Benediction, by Rev. Dr. W. H. Gottwald, Post Chaplain, Department Potomac, G. A. R. The military and civil parade which will precede the unveiling will be under command of Brigadier General Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, who is in Washington on a visit. All of the U. S. Troops in reach of Washington will take part in the parade.

While all Democrats regret the wrangle between Senators Hill, of N. Y. and Tillman, of S. C., there is almost unanimity of opinion among Democrats as to who was at fault and who got the best of it. Senator Tillman's honesty is unquestioned, but his judgment is generally regarded as poor, and I heard one of the most prominent silver Democrats in Congress say that Mr. Tillman's latest speech had done silver more harm than all its enemies had been able to do it, by frightening conservative Democrats into the belief that there was danger in the triumph of silver. A number of silver Democrats in Congress deny that Mr. Tillman spoke for them when he declared that the silver Democrats would bolt the Chicago convention unless a 16 to 1 free coinage platform was adopted, and agree with Senator Hill's declaration that no man ought to be admitted to the National convention who declares in advance that he will bolt if he fails to get everything that he wants. Senator Hill's answer to Senator Tillman's claim that the Democrats of the south were going to Chicago with only one idea—to get free coinage or to bolt—was level headed enough to be studied by every Democrat, in the south as well as elsewhere. He said: "No; it will not do for my friend to give that as the sentiment of the south. The Democracy of the south is not going to that convention with one idea. The Democracy has more than one idea. The south will go to that great gathering to confer, to compare. It would be blind folly for that great party to split, to divide on the financial question. There is more in Democracy than the single question of silver. There are the great questions of paternalism, of centralization, and the vital question of personal liberty of the citizen." Mr. Hill ended his remarks with this advice to the party. "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity."

Senator Allison's reputation as a dodger is as old as his aspirations to be the Presidential candidate of his party, therefore nobody was surprised when he dodged the vote on Senator Gorman's amendment to the Naval appropriation bill reducing the number of battleships provided for from 4 to 2, but nearly everybody smiled. The amendment was adopted.

According to the most trustworthy information which reaches Washington from Georgia, Ex-Speaker Crisp will get that Senatorship regardless of the result of the financial fight for supremacy which is being waged by the silver and anti-silver Democrats of that state.

The House passed the bankruptcy bill Saturday afternoon by nearly a two-thirds vote.

Protecting Timber Lands.

Recently Secretary of Agriculture Edge asked the attorney general for an opinion relative to the duties of the agricultural department regarding the protection of timber lands from forest fires. In reply the attorney general says: The rules and regulations to carry out the law are largely within the discretion of the secretary of agriculture, but there should be some additional legislation on the subject. The act of June 5, 1870, makes it the duty of the county commissioners to appoint persons who shall be required to ferret out and bring to punishment persons who willfully or otherwise cause the burning of timber lands, and to take measures to have such fires extinguished where it can be done, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the county treasury. The attorney general says the act is still in force, and he is of the opinion that under the authority conferred upon the agricultural department by the recent act creating it, the secretary would be justified in calling the attention of the county commissioners to its provisions and asking them to caoperate with him in the matter of preventing forest fires as far as possible and in apprehending and punishing parties who start such fires willfully and neglectfully.

OAK HALL NEWS.

Mention of Incidents and Occurrences for the Week.

Miss Blanche Kaup returned to her home at Axemann on Saturday.

Jacob Markle, who had been sick for some time, is able to be around again.

William Bohn met with quite a serious accident a few days ago. Several railroad ties rolled against his ankle, crushing it, and he is now laid up for repairs.

Henry Rites had his leg broken a few days ago, by having it caught between two logs.

Our implement dealer, Ira C. Korman, has erected a shed for his large stock.

Farmers are busy planting corn this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Keller, of Boalsburg, left for Ohio, on Tuesday morning.

Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall, candidate for Recorder, was in our section on Monday, looking up his Democratic friends.

Boat riding is the popular sport in the evenings among the young folks.

LINDEN HALL.

Personal Mention.—Events of Minor Importance.

Mrs. Henry Houser, of the mountain, was a visitor at the home of Jas. Ross on Sunday. Mrs. Houser was formerly of this place.

John Lee and wife, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bible, of Centre Hill, accompanied by their son Frank, and daughter Lizzie, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bible, on Sunday.

Mrs. Stover, wife of Wm. Stover, is reported very ill. She has the sincere wishes of her many friends for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Joseph McClellan was a visitor at the home of her son Robert on Monday.

The United Evangelical Sunday school of Rock Hill, was very well attended last Sunday. Our Sunday school is progressing, and may we never grow weary in well doing.

Some of our young people attended divine services in the Bethany United Evangelical church at Tusseyville, last Sunday evening.

Says He is Deserving.

A writer in the Howard Hornet has this to remark: "I have no hesitation in saying that the Democrats have some exceptionally good men, strong candidates for both the nomination for Sheriff and Treasurer, particularly the former. Now, for treasurer there is Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall, he is a personal friend and I esteem him very highly, but he is all wrong in politics. He is a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the position of treasurer, and if any democrat was ever deserving of an office, he certainly is. Mr. Kurtz has fought the party battles year in and year out, and what has he ever received for his labors? Little or nothing, hardly thanks."

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

SPRING MILLS.

What Our Correspondent Gives Us from that Flourishing Burg.

There has been quite a dearth of candidates the past week, something unusual. Possibly it is the calm which precedes the storm.

The Spring Mills Creamery Co. has increased the number of their trips collecting cream. This company is doing a very large business.

A car load of A No. 1 shingles was received at our station on Wednesday last, to be used on the many improvements now under way in our village.

Arhibald Allison, Jr., one of our highly esteemed citizens, has been in rather indifferent health of late; no doubt the result of a previous attack of the grippe.

Prof. D. M. Wolf informed me on Saturday last that he now had seventy-three students attending the academy. This is a much greater number than he expected.

Harry Bibighouse the well-known hardware agent, visited our merchants on Saturday last. Mr. B. represents the old established house of Shields & Bro., Philadelphia.

W. P. Alexander has been advanced to the position of first miller in the large milling firm of Allison Bros, of our village. Mr. A. is an old employe and an experienced miller.

Andrew Dunlap, of our village, tonsorial artist, intends moving to Glen Union and will change his business. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Dunlap, he has been a good citizen and has many friends here.

Trout fishing is yet considerably off, but fishermen are still plenty nevertheless; some will wait patiently a whole day without even a "nibble" and then go out again the next day, and meet with the same success, and yet are not discouraged. That may be your true fisherman, but I would rather be "excused."

Harry Frankinburger, the very efficient and gentlemanly salesman of Mr. Pealer our postmaster, is just as attentive to business as any one could well be, and always has a pleasant word. At the postoffice window he is very obliging, and will give you any information concerning the mails, money orders, postage, etc., that you desire, and do it cheerfully, not like some postmasters, who will answer you indifferently, and with a face as long as the moral law. Mr. Pealer is very fortunate in having Harry F. as his "right bower."

Will Oats be a Drug?

The ordinary acreage of oats was intended to be put out by our farmers this spring, which would bring 18 to 22 cents per bushel—lower price than for thirty-five years. But now, on account of the wheat having been winter killed, many farmers are running their harrows through such fields and sowing oats in addition to the ordinary acreage. May this not cause such a surplus of oats that the price will drop to eight and ten cents, as in the case with potatoes. The demand for oats is dropping off because horses have in a measure, been supplanted by electricity, bicycles, etc. If the oats crop gets too great we will all have to get down to eating oatmeal three times a day to get rid of the stuff.

Important Gatherings.

Bellefonte will be in it up to the neck this year. On May 7 and 8, the the district Epworth League for the counties of Blair, Clearfield and Centre will meet in convention in that town. On the 10th, the tenth semi-annual meeting of the Homoepathic Medical society of Central Pennsylvania will be held there; July 14, the State Dental association will convene in Bellefonte for a three days' convention, and in October the Presbyterial Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its sessions there.

Shoving Them Off.

Spurious dollars and half dollars are being shoved by shovers of the queer in Altoona. Detectives are on the ground but so far no developments have been brought to the surface.

Senator Wallace Sinking.

The latest word from ex-Senator William A. Wallace, who is in New York, is to the effect that he is in a comatose state, and his death is likely to occur at any time.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Get the Reporter for the campaign

From Goat to Boat.

Even the festive goat in this vernal season has his field sport on the common with a tin can or the but of a log. From the sport of the goat in the spring to the varied sports of the early and late summer, what a world of amusement and what a scene of muscular activity. In all these, ever so helpful, from the bat in the ball field to the oar of the boat and the clatter of the turf, there comes in a large amount of penalty in the shape of serious sprains and troublesome bruises, but no man is a good athlete, nor does he develop well from such exercises without his full share of both. It is a good thing, therefore, that there is provided something which, if always kept ready, is always ready to cure promptly these sudden and painful mishaps. St. Jacobs Oil, without question, passes among all sportsmen as the thing to have, par excellence, in all kinds of sports. It has gained its best reputation from its best cures of this nature, and the man who would enjoy freely the summer sports would be almost foolish not to keep a bottle about him.

It requires only one to start a quarrel, but it requires two to keep it up.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

A close second to the Golden Rule is this: "Mind your own business."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Good actions ennoble us, and we are the sum of our own deeds.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to everyone, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

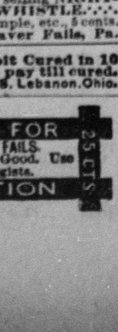
Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.



None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

One of the health-giving elements of HIRES Rootbeer is sarsaparilla. It contains more sarsaparilla than many of the preparations called by that name. HIRES—the *best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

BUG-GONE TRADE MARK (REGISTERED).

An Exterminator of ROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS And insects of every description. No Paste! No Powder! No Poison! No Dirt! Send $1.75 for half gallon, or $3 for gallon, including a four-ounce nickel-plated syringe. Manufactured only by

FREDERICK PERES & CO.
455 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

AGENTS can COIN MONEY selling NIGHTINGALE TOY WHISTLE. Just out. Sells at sight. Sample, etc., 5 cents. Superior Wire Mat Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Why Bee Keeping is Profitable---About Plowing --- Floors for Stables --- When and How to Transplant Early Onions.

WHY BEE-KEEPING IS PROFITABLE.

Beekeeping in connection with farming is one of the most paying branches. It involves no direct cost, as they will pay for themselves in one season, so that money invested is returned by 100 per cent. the first year, and you have stock for another and have a most excellent article for the table. There is always a ready market for honey, so what can the farmer of to-day better do than to keep a few swarms of bees? With modern conveniences, such as the bee veils and smokers, there is no such thing as being stung.

ABOUT PLOWING.

Plowing is hard work for the team, but is comparatively easy work for the plowman, except on rocky or stumpy land, where the plow has frequently to be pulled back and lifted up to avoid some obstruction. For these reasons a strong, active team that will walk right along with a good furrow behind it should always be secured if possible. It is not easy to make good work with a poor team, and if it is not equal to its task there is much unnecessary waiting at the end of the furrow and resting. The work of holding the plow is so easy on level land free from stone, that even a child can do it, while holding the handles makes it easier to walk in the furrow than to follow the same team with a drag over plowed ground. That is hard, dragging work or both man and teams, and it needs an able-bodied man instead of the young boy who is usually put at this job, while the man takes as his part the far easier task of holding the plow, which on level clear land is no task at all.

FLOORS FOR STABLES.

Cement floors are gaining favor, and are quite acceptable though rather expensive. They should also be covered with plank for horses. The cement floors in the new station barn have been in use over a year now and have given good satisfaction. When well bedded they are very satisfactory for cattle, hogs and sheep. The station floors were made by laying three inches of concrete composed of five parts of clean, sharp sand to one of Portland cement, well mixed and packed well on a foundation of sand and gravel, and the surface was then finished with a three-quarter inch covering of cement and sand in proportion of four of cement to seven of sand troweled smooth and level except as otherwise provided. There floors have worn well even where horses wearing shoes have walked on it. Such a floor is cold in winter, however, unless used inside of a warm building and bedding used freely. This kind of a floor may be made at a cost of ten cents a square foot.

WHEN AND HOW TO TRANSPLANT EARLY ONIONS.

Onion plants are hardy and will stand considerable abuse, yet it is best to use care in handling them, writes C. L. Hill. In taking up the plants, the long threadlike roots are so easily broken that, to prevent this, the bed should be wet until the soil about the roots is quite soft; then in setting out, care should be exercised in getting these long roots down in the soil, as they were where they grew. I take up a few hundred at a time in pans, and moisten them well; then take them to the field and set out immediately. About four inches apart is the right distance for plants in the row. The holes are made with a sharp, flat stick, or dibble, held in the right hand. With the left hand the plant is inserted and held in place. Then the dibble is thrust into the soil an inch or more distant from the plant, and about the same depth as before, and the soil is pressed close about the plant, down to the very tips of the roots.

The condition of the soil when setting out plants makes all the difference in the world, both in the matter of good work and of speed. If the surface soil is dry and dusty, it is difficult to make suitable holes in it. As soon as the dibble is drawn out, the dry soil falls in and fills the hole; then if the plant is put in, its roots will coil up into a knot and rest in dry dust, and will be much too near the surface. The time to transplant is when the surface soil is rather moist, as a day or two after rain. It pays to exercise some watchfulness in order to do the setting out when the soil is in its best condition. It is not at all a slow job when done at the right time.

DEVON CATTLE.

The Devons are probably as nearly general-purpose animals as may be found among the present known breeds. Occasionally a herd makes a record as butter-makers, but although the milk is very rich the cows do not continue in it very long. When fattened for the shambles they make excellent beef and are regarded as more choice and marketable than any other breed.

The most prominent traits of the Devons is their sprightly energy. As working oxen they excel all others in beauty, intelligence, activity, docility, strength, according to size, and the ease with which the animals may be matched. These beautiful cattle are of a deep red color, with finely formed, well-set head, well pointed to a bright flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright and prominent and are surrounded by a yellow tinted ring; horns rather long, curving outward and upright and back at the tips; neck small at head and without dewlaps; forequarters wide apart, loins even, hips square, legs short and straight and tail long, slender and always tipped with white.

Compared with other breeds the Devons are small in size, bulls weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds and cows from 800 to 1,000 pounds. They have always been very popular in the South, where the demand for oxen is always much greater than in the North. They will thrive under hard conditions, and this, with their activity, peculiarly adapts them for hilly sections and mountain ranges where grass is short and pasture scanty. They do not mature as early as some of the other breeds, but on the other hand are remarkable for longevity. Of recent years they have been crossed with the Hereford and Guernsey breeds with satisfactory results, as the crosses have been found to fatten quicker than the pure-bred Devons. The quantity of milk has also been increased by crossing with dairy cows.

TO GET EARLY POTATOES.

Results of exhaustive tests at Rhode Island experiment station, bulletin 36: Maturity may be hastened in three ways: (a) By planting sets in pots in a greenhouse and transplanting to open ground; (b) by "sprouting," that is planting sets thickly in a cold frame, and when ready to "break ground" transplanting them to the field; and (c) by "budding," that is, subjecting seed tubers the size of hen's eggs from four to six or more weeks to the action of moderate heat and light, so that one or two strong buds of a dark color ready to develop leaves and roots are formed on each tuber, while all other buds remain practically dormant.

Budded seed tubers compared with dormant seed tubers in 89 days from planting, gave an increase of 22 bushels of merchantable potatoes, and a gain in total yield of 32 bushels per acre. Budded seed tubers compared with dormant seed tubers in 11 days from planting gave an increase of 41 bushels of merchantable potatoes, and a gain in total yield of 55 bushels per acre. The increase in growth in the period between the first and second diggings—July 29 and August 20—was 40 bushels in the case of the budded seed tubers, and 17 bushels per acre in the case of the dormant seed tubers.

For budding, seed tubers one to three ounces in weight are to be preferred. They may be "greened" by exposure to light, on ground free from vegetation, directly after digging, and placed in trays at any convenient time during early winter. Where large seed tubers are used, sprouting is a better method of hastening maturity than budding, as the tubers are cut into sets before they are placed in the cold frame, and a more even development of sprouts is secured than is possible if large tubers are subjected to the budding process.

The most successful growers of potatoes plow deeply and thoroughly, and fertilize and cultivate well, in order that the soil may be a reservoir of moisture and plant food ready to supply quickly etvery demand of the crop. The deeper, richer and better prepared the soil, the closer may the sets be planted, but the soil should be like that of a rich garden trenched 18 inches deep when sets are planted as close as 6x18 inches.

TREES FOR THE HOME GROUNDS.

Grass and trees are the principal elements in landscape gardening. Each would thrive without the other, but neither would be sufficient alone to make the grounds appear pleasant and homelike. There are people who cannot see any beauty in a fine, well-kept lawn; a potato patch would be best suited to their utilitarian ideas of the fitness of things. And so there are people who can see no beauty in a tree, except in so far as it can be utilized for firewood or fence posts. And so we find all over the western country, homes which are nearly or quite destitute of the better class of trees. Such places present a cold, dreary aspect, which is repulsive to one whose soul is in touch with nature, and who loves the beautiful as expressed in trees.

Many of these people look upon ornamental trees much as they do upon thoroughbred stock—as something beyond their reach, which they cannot afford to possess. The fact is, it is not necessary to select a very great number of species for an ordinary-sized lawn; but we should rather select such varieties as are suited to the soil, climate and situation. Care must be taken, of course, to choose those kinds which will produce the most pleasing effect throughout the season, as well as in after years, when they become old. It is not necessary, either in a country like this, so rich in varieties of beautiful trees, to pay fancy prices for ornamental deciduous trees. In fact, unless one has some knowledge concerning the foreign trees, he had better touch them lightly and make use of what nature has provided him. A few evergreens are desirable, and these as a rule will have to be purchased. They add variety to the landscape, and when young are peculiarly attractive in many ways.

Of our native deciduous trees, the sugar maple, scarlet maple, American elm, lime or basswood, tulip tree, white ash, hackberry, some of the poplars, and birches, are all excellent for the lawn, and are suited to a great variety of soils and climate. The elm, however, should not be planted except in locations where it can have room to spread, for in this way only can it develop its highest type of beauty and grandeur. The same is true to a greater or less extent of all our native trees, but the elm should have at least a quarter of an acre all to itself. It is evident, therefore, that it is not adapted to a small place. The red bud or Judas tree will add a peculiar charm to the scene early in the season. So-called second growth oaks or hickories, if already grown to a considerable size, are almost invaluable, but they are slow growers, and for that reason are seldom planted. For a single tree standing alone in the front portion of the lawn, there is nothing that will produce a more pleasing effect than the cut-leaved weeping birch, or the cucumber tree, the only one of the magnolias suitable for a cold climate. If planted near each other, the light-colored bark, long pendulous branches and delicate foliage of the one contrast beautifully with the darker color and heavy, thick foliage of the other. Wier's cut-leaved weeping maple is also a beautiful tree for a small place. Either of these may be had at small expense. The locusts, silver and Lombardy poplar, allanthus, and some others, are undesirable for the average lawn.

Among the evergreens, the various forms of Norway spruce, hemlock spruce, blue spruce, arbor vitae and white pine are all good, and may be had at slight cost. They are especially desirable for screens and windbreaks, and in localities where evergreens are not common. The balsam fir is a handsome tree when young, but it gets ragged with age. The Scotch pine is also too rough and angular for any situation except to form a background in large places. The Irish and Swedish junipers are seldom satisfactory except while young.

We may secure ever so fine trees for the lawn, but if they are poorly arranged they will lose much of their beauty and attractiveness. The average American, who has not had this particular part of his nature cultivated by observation or experience, or rather who has never cultivated his powers of observation so as to enable him to see the beauty in arrangement, will almost invariably plant his ornamental trees in straight rows, as he would plant apple trees in an orchard. This will do very well where the walks and drives are laid out in straight lines, which is seldom the case in this country, where extreme formality is not much practised. It should be remembered that in a small place but few trees are admissible, and these should be placed so that each tree will not only exhibit its own individual characteristics, but by comparison or contrast it may aid in bringing out the beauties of those immediately surrounding it. This may be done either by grouping or planting singly; in either case, it is well to follow nature's plan, and plant irregularly, leaving space enough between the individual specimens so that they will not injure each other in after years.—New England Homestead.

Treatment of Sprains.

We often hear it said that "a sprain is worse than a break"; and as far as pain and the time which usually elapses before the trouble is remedied are concerned, the statement may be correct.

One great hindrance to the speedy cure of sprains lies in the fact that not sufficient importance is attached to the injury at the time. Under the impression that it is "only a sprain," a course of active treatment is entered upon which is calculated to increase the mischief and retard the recovery.

What happens in a sprain is briefly this: The ligaments which bind the joint, for it is about joint-sprains that we are writing, become greatly stretched, especially on the side where the force of the blow comes.

The result of this condition of things is obvious. An unnatural degree of freedom is permitted to the workings of the joint, and the part at once becomes inflamed and swollen. The active use to which the joint is put, under the impression that thereby the inflammation will be kept down, only serves to aggravate the symptoms.

With the increase of inflammation the tissues of the joint may become directly attacked, and a predisposition to a chronic trouble be established. When the joint itself becomes involved, stiffness is the almost inevitable result.

Although it is thus seen that a sprain may become a very serious affair, the remedy is equally simple, and if applied immediately and thoroughly, will prove efficient.

The first thing to be done is to immerse the part in hot water. The water should be as hot as can be borne, and should be kept up to a constant temperature by frequent additions. It will be necessary to continue this treatment for a long time, it may be for hours, or until every trace of soreness is practically dispelled.

The part is then to be tightly strapped in a bandage in a position just short of absolute fixity. The best article to use in such a case is what is called in medical parlance a "Martin's Bandage." This is a long, narrow strip of sheet rubber, of sufficient strength to withstand considerable strain and fitted at one end with tapes for tying. It is easily seen that by the use of this bandage the desired pressure can be obtained without complete immovability.—Youth's Companion.

Bicycles and Mad Dogs.

Another use has been found for the bicycle. On one of the outer boulevards of Paris a cyclist recently perceived a policeman driving a cart and urging on the horse at a rapid pace. Upon questioning the constable the wheelman was told that he was endeavoring to overtake a rabid dog which had got ahead of the trap. Borrowing the gendarme's saber the cyclist hastily mounted his machine and sped away in pursuit of the enraged animal. On coming up with the dog he charged it while still on his bicycle and had the satisfaction of running the creature through with his weapon, killing it on the spot. The cyclist's plucky action was much applauded by the crowd that had been attracted by so unwonted a sight.—London Standard.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Superintendent of Police Instruction Massey, of Virginia, decides that women cannot, in that State, hold even such an office as school trustee. The constitution provides that only voters shall be eligible to office.

The inventors of Remington, Ind., have invented a glass coffin. They expect to make a fortune out of the idea, as they say there is a yearning desire for glass coffins all over the country, which thus far has had to go unsatisfied.

The Chicago Times-Herald finds that of forty-four Governors twenty-nine are professing Christians. Of these ten are Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, four Methodists, three Unitarians, one Baptist, and one Christian.

A German arithmetician has calculated that if the 1,480,000,000 inhabitants of this globe were all enclosed in one space just large enough to hold them, a good bicyclist could make the circuit of them in less than four hours. The Isle of Man would be large enough to hold them all.

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly finds in teaching deaf pupils to understand by watching the lips of a speaker that the forty-odd sounds in the English language are comprehended in only sixteen visible facial forms. Proficients feel that they hear instead of see the words spoken.

Two children were found drifting about alone on the schooner Robin Hood in mid-Atlantic. Their father had started out with them from Newfoundland for Lisbon, but had died eight days before another vessel fell in with the Robin Hood. A sailor was put on board, who brought schooner and children into Cadiz.

The International Statistical Institute held at Berne, Switzerland, last summer took steps to investigate the desirability of all the civilized countries of the world taking a "synchronous" census in 1900, that is, on the same date. A census of this kind, carried on according to a consistent system, would bring more accurate results than have ever before been attained.

The number of applications for patents in England has decreased within the past three years. In 1893 there were 25,386 applications, in 1894 there were 25,116, and last year there were 25,067. When the present Patent Act came into force, with its reduction of fees, there was a sudden leap from 5993 applications in 1883 to 17,110 in 1884. Then, in 1885, there was a slight reduction of 100, but after that there was a steady increase up to 1894.

Farmers in the region about Fresno, Cal., are almost in despair because of the plague of rabbits. Although many thousands of the animals have been killed lately in one way or another, by poison, by shooting, and in rabbit drives, they do not appear to decrease in numbers. Thousands have been shot in a day, but they come in from the surrounding uncultivated regions to feast on the grain fields in increasing numbers. It is estimated that three jack rabbits will eat as much grain as one sheep. A big drive was held in February and many thousands of rabbits were killed, but a month later it was estimated there were 100,000 on the same ground. Another drive was held the last of March, but already the rabbits are swarming in again.

It is not generally known that each year the United States contributes $1000 to the support and maintenance of an international bureau of weights and measures which is located near Paris, France. Seventeen nations are contributors to this bureau which keeps the world supplied with accurate metrical standards. The metric system is obligatory in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Norway, Peru, Servia, Venezuela and Sweden. It is permissive in the United States, Great Britain and Turkey. The fact that the majority of the nations use the metric system is a hardship on American and British producers, for some of the metric countries are not willing to enter into contracts with them because of the inaccuracies which come by the transference of figures from one system to the other.

Official figures given out from Spanish sources show the direct cost to Spain of the military operations in Cuba during the first year of the insurrection to have been about fifty million dollars. There are now one hundred and thirty thousand Spanish troops on the island, and the maintenance of ths increased force will entail an expenditure of from seventy-five to one hundred million dollars for the current year. To this direct cost must be added the loss of revenue. Last year, the receipts from customs were about eight million dollars below the average. Forty towns have been wholly destroyed and as many more partially so; and the loss to individuals from the burning of sugar plantations and to the government in the revenue ordinarily derived from sugar is very heavy. The Spanish lost about four thousand men in the first year's operations, but more than three-fourths of this mortality was caused by yellow fever.

As has been announced, the exposition of Nashville to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the admission of Tennessee as a State will not be opened until May 1, 1897. But suitable ceremonials will be observed on the anniversary, which is June 1 next. Tennessee was the sixteenth State. It was a part of the territory of North Carolina, ceded by that State to Congress in 1792, and several attempts had been made to form it into a State under the name of Franklin and of Frankland. In January, 1796, a constitutional convention assembled at Knoxville, formed a constitution, and appealed for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Tennessee. The region had long been known as the "Tennessee country," but it is the tradition that Andrew Jackson, who was a member of the convention, suggested this name for the State. John Sevier was chosen the first Governor, and Andrew Jackson was elected the first member of Congress. Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, was under the control of the Federalists, and Tennessee was well-known to be Jeffersonian and Republican, but after a bitter contest the bill for the admission of the State passed both houses.

The Springfield Republican, in an editorial on agricultural colleges, says: "The Michigan Agricultural College is also under fire for failing to send back the main body of its students to the farms. The friends of the college have prepared an answer which they consider a strong one, but which still admits the truthfulness of the main charge. It appears that of the 676 graduates who have been sent out since the organization of the institute in 1857 only 156 assumed the occupation of farming. But the 84 who became teachers and workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the 26 who became civil and mining engineers, and 50 others who became mechanics, chemists in foods and fertilizers, etc., are held to have adopted pursuits in keeping with the objects of the college—making 48 per cent. of all graduates who can be so classified. On the other hand, over one-half took up occupations which were foreign to the main purpose of the college—85 teachers in non-agricultural schools, 74 lawyers, 97 merchants, clerks, etc., 39 physicians, 12 druggists, 11 editors, 11 bankers, 5 ministers, 2 artists, and so on. Of 925 non-graduates heard from only 161 took up farming, while the large body of the rest went into such occupations as have just been enumerated. There would certainly seem to be ground for asserting that the agricultural college tends to educate its students away from rather than toward the farms.

Registering Sunshine.

The heliograph, although not of recent invention, is now coming more generally into use since the importance of registering the number of hours of daily sunshine becomes more popularly appreciated. A recent publication of Professor Kremser estimates the number of heliographs now in use at about fifty in Great Britain, thirty in Germany, twenty-five in France, eighteen in Austria, sixteen in Italy and twelve in Switzerland. The apparatus is automatic. Sunshine registers itself through lenses, for as soon as the sun comes out of the clouds sufficiently it will burn a paper underneath the lens, leaving a black mark thereon. Since the hours of the day are marked on paper it will be apparent with approximate exactness how many hours each day the sun really shone.

The results are very surprising indeed. For instance, the daily average of sunshine for several years amounted in Scotland to 2 hours; Ireland 3 1-2 hours; England, 4 hours; Germany, 4 1-2 hours; France, 5 hours; Switzerland, 5 1-4 hours; Austria, 6 hours, and Spain, 7 1-2 hours. It is shown that there is more sunshine in the south than there is in the north, and also more in the east of Europe than in the west. Near mountains the frequency of fogs lessens the hours of sunshine. Thus the observatorw on Ben Nevis shows less than 1 1-2 hours, almost an hour less than elsewhere in Scotland. The formation of smoke near great cities and manufacturing centres also lessens the hours of sunshine. The interior of London shows but 2 1-2 hours in Greenwich, and 4 to 4 1-2 hours elsewhere in southern England.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Favorite Hymns in England.

A writer in the Philadelphia Methodist gives some interesting facts concerning the hymns most popular in England to-day. He says:

"There has been some attempt to learn the most popular hymns in England recently, and the result was announced not long since. It came about through Mr. W. T. Stead's decision to compile a hymnal to be sold for a penny, and from an inquiry started by The Sunday at Home. The voting at The Sunday at Home office resulted in giving the first place to 'Rock of Ages Cleft for Me;' the second place was won by 'Abide With Me,' and the third by 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'

"The Prince of Wales wrote to Mr Stead that his favorite hymn is "Nearer, My God, to Thee.' This hymn was written by a Unitarian, Mrs. Sarah F. Adams, in 1841. The Duke of Argyle prefers 'O God of Bethel, by Whose Hand Thy People Still are Led.' This was written by Doddridge. General Sir Evelyn Wood's favorite is, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and Mr. Justin McCarthy's is the same. In The Sunday at Home plebiscite this hymn occupies the fifteenth place. It was written by Cardinal Newman, but was written twelve years before he left the Church of England, in 1845."

Thirty-Nine Miles of Literature.

The shelves of the reading room and iron galleries constructed around it, which are known as the New Library, in the British Museum, all told extend to more than eight and twenty miles; those in the rest of the department to eleven miles. It may be noticed that this total of thirty-nine miles is nearly the same as that of the shelving of the French National Library, according to recent calculations. The prospect of increase of this milage may be reviewed crease of this mileage may be viewed with comparative equanimity in connection with the storage of the ordinary octavos of literature; but when one contemplates the rapid growth of newspapers, the limits of the available space within the present buildings are almost within sight.—Westminster Gazette.

Were They Both Rude?

A Senator of the United States, a man who has been in public life for many years, and who has never been regarded as of a hasty or belligerent temper, sometimes narrates to his friends an incident which amuses them by its unlikeness to anything they would have expected from him.

He was traveling on a German railway, and was one of three persons who were locked into a small compartment which had two windows.

At one of the windows sat the Senator, while at the other sat a "big-moustached, warlike" man, apparently some member of the resident nobility. The American had his window open, and was gazing at the landscape and sniffing the air, when all at once the man with the soldierly moustache rose, stepped forward, and without a word of apology, put down the window.

The Senator was astonished, of course; but what could he say? There are some kinds of insolence which it is hard to know how to deal with.

However, the American statesman rose to the occasion. Instead of undoing what the German had done, he stepped to that gentleman's seat and put his window up.

Whether this was in all respects a proper thing to do, is a point as to which opinions may differ. One thing is certain; it was now the second man's turn to be astonished. His mouth remained shut, and his window remained open.

Throughout the scene, so far as can be gathered from the Washington Post, where we find the story, not a word was uttered on either side.

Napoleon's Change of Manner.

There was something seriously amiss with the central figure. He was often sullen and morose, often violent and even hysterical. To calm his nervous agitation the court physician ordered warm baths, which he spent hours in taking. Then again he was irregular in his habits, being often somnolent during the daytime, but as frequently breaking his rest at midnight to set the pens of his secretaries scampering to keep pace with the flow of his speech. With old friends he was coarse and severe; even the brutal Vandamme confessed that he trembled before that "devil of a man," while Lannes was the only human being who still dared to use the familiar "thou" in addressing his old comrade. To the face of his generals the Emperor was merely cold; behind their backs he sneered, saying, for instance, of Davout that he might give him ever so much renown, he would not be able to carry it; of Ney that he was disposed to ingratitude and turbulence; of Bessieres, Oudinot, and Victor that they were mere mediocrities.—Century.

Paralysis.

From the Press, New York City.

Morris Preslaner, of No. 1 Pitt Street, New York, who is a real estate agent and collector of rents, caught a severe cold early last spring, which settled upon his kidneys. Soon he began to suffer severe pain in his backbone, sides and chest. His symptoms grew rapidly more alarming, until at last he was as helpless as a child and could scarcely move as he lay on his bed. As Mr. Preslaner is well known in the part of the town where he resides, he had many sympathizers, who did all they could to help him.

Though a native of Berlin, Mr. Preslaner has lived in this country for forty years, having served the country of his adoption by three years' hard service in the civil war. He enlisted with the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, taking part in many battles and marching with General Sherman to the sea. While in Georgia, Mr. Preslaner was promoted to first Sergeant for bravery on the field of action. He is now a member of Koltes Post, G. A. R., and is one of the most popular men in the Post.

Mr. Preslaner told a reporter the story of his dreadful illness and wonderful recovery. The reporter met him as he was returning from a long walk, and, saying that he had heard of his wonderful cure, asked him to tell the story. When Mr. Preslaner was comfortably seated in his pleasant parlor, he told the following story, which, he said, he hoped everyone who was suffering as he had suffered, would read. His words were as follows: "To begin with, I was taken sick just a year and a month ago, having taken a severe cold which settled on my kidneys. At first I thought the pain I suffered would soon pass away, but, instead of doing this, it grew more intense every day, so that in a week I could walk only with considerable difficulty.

"I called in a doctor, who said I had locomotor ataxia and began treating me for that disease. He did me no good, and all summer long I could scarcely attend to my business at all. Then I called another doctor and took his medicine for several weeks, but experienced no relief. Dr. Truman Nichols, of No. 287 East Broadway, who I at last called in, helped me more than any of the other doctors, but along towards fall I grew worse, despite his treatment. I think Dr. Nichols is a good doctor and understood my case, but despite this fact his medicines did me no lasting good.

"Early in November the little strength I had in my legs left me and I was unable to stand. The pain in my back and sides became almost unbearable and my limbs grew cold. An electric battery I bought failed to help, and for weeks I felt myself gradually growing weaker until all hope left me.

"Sometime before this I had read of a wonderful cure a man had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but was so prejudiced against what I thought was a patent medicine of the usual worthless character that I could not make up my mind to try them. As my pains increased and death seemed coming near, I thought of what I had read and of the symptoms of the man who had been cured. They were precisely the same as mine, and at last, with my wife's earnest entreaty, I consented to try Pink Pills.

"I am now convinced that these pills saved my life. Gradually my strength began to return, the desire to live grew stronger. After having taken three boxes I left my bed. This was early in March. All pain had left me, and that terrible dead feeling in my legs had gone away. I was still very weak, but before I had taken the fourth box I was able to get down stairs for a short walk in the open air. Now I feel as if I had been born again and am as happy as a child. Every pleasant day I take a walk, and am sure that in a month I will be as well as ever."

All diseases, such as locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, effects of la grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in man or woman, disappear when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are taken. Pink Pills can be bought of any dealer, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Church Garden."

TEXT: "Thou shalt be like a watered garden."—Isaiah, lviii., 11.

The Bible is a great poem. We have it in faultless rhythm and bold imagery and startling antithesis and rapturous lyric and sweet pastoral and instructive narrative and devotional psalm, thoughts expressed in style more solemn than that of Montgomery, more bold than that of Milton, more terrible than that of Dante, more natural than that of Wordsworth, more impassioned than that of Pollock, more tender than that of Cowper, more weird than that of Spenser.

This great poem brings all the gems of the earth into its coronet, and it weaves the flames of judgment into its garlands, and pours eternal harmonies in its rhythm. Everything this book touches it makes beautiful, from the plain stones of the summer thrashing floor to the daughters of Nahor filling the trough for the camels, from the fish pools of Heshbon up to the psalmist praising God with the diapason of storm and whirlwind, and Job's imagery of Orion Arcturus and the Pleiades.

My text leads us into a scene of summer redolence. The world has had a great many beautiful gardens. Charlemagne added to the glory of his reign by decreeing that they be established all through the realm, deciding even the names of the flowers to be planted there. Henry IV. at Montpellier established gardens of bewitching beauty and luxuriance, gathering into them Alpine, Pyrenean and French plants. One of the sweetest spots on earth was the garden of Shenstone, the poet. His writings have made but little impression on the world, but his garden, "The Leasowers," will be immortal. To the natural advantage of that place was brought the perfection of art. Arbor and terrace and slope and rustic temple and reservoir and urn and fountain here had their crowning. Oak and yew and hazel put forth their richest foliage. There was no life more diligent, no soul more ingenious, than that of Shenstone, and all that diligence and genius he brought to the adornment of that one treasured spot. He gave £300 for it. He sold it for £17,000. And yet I am to tell you to-day of a richer garden than any I have mentioned. It is the garden spoken of in my text, the garden of the church, which belongs to Christ. He bought it, He planted it, He owns it, and He shall have it. Walter Scott, in his outlay at Abbotsford, ruined his fortune, and now, in the crimson flowers of those gardens, you can almost think or imagine that you can see the blood of that old man's broken heart. The payment of the last £100,000 sacrificed him. But I have to tell you that Christ's life and Christ's death were the outlay of this beautiful garden of the church of which my text speaks. Oh, how many sighs and tears and pangs and agonies! Tell me, ye women who saw Him hang! Tell me, ye executioners who lifted Him and let Him down! Tell me, thou sun that didst hide! Ye rocks that fell! Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it. If the garden of the church belongs to Christ, certainly He has a right to walk in it. Come, then, O blessed Jesus, to-day, walk up and down these aisles and pluck what Thou wilt of sweetness for Thyself.

The church in my text is appropriately compared to a garden because it is the place of choice flowers, of select fruits and of thorough irrigation. That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If nowhere else, they would be along the borders or at the gateway. The homeliest taste will dictate something, if it be only the old fashioned hollyhock or dahlia or daffodil, but if there be larger means then you will find the Mexican cactus, and blazing azalea, and clustering oleander. Well, now, Christ comes to His garden, and He plants there some of the brightest spirits that ever flowed upon the world. Some of them are violets, inconspicuous, but sweet as heaven. You have to search and find them. You do not see them very often perhaps, but you find where they have been by the brightened face of the invalid, and the sprig of geranium on the stand, and the new window curtains keeping out the glare of the sunlight. They are perhaps more like the canunculus, creeping sweetly along amid the thorns and briars of life, giving kiss for sting, and many a man who has had in his way some great black rock of trouble has found that they have covered it all over with flowery jasmine, running in and out amid the crevices. These flowers in Christ's garden are not, like the sunflower, gaudy in the light, but wherever darkness hovers over a soul that needs to be comforted there they stand, night blooming cereuses.

But in Christ's garden there are plants that may be better compared to the Mexican cactus—thorns without, loveliness within, men with sharp points of character. They wound almost every one that touches them. They are hard to handle. Men pronounce them nothing but thorns, but Christ loves them notwithstanding all their sharpnesses. Many a man has had a very hard ground to cultivate, and it has only been through severe trial he has raised even the smallest crop of grace. A very harsh minister was talking to a very placid elder, and the placid elder said to the harsh minister, "Doctor, I do wish you would control your temper." "Ah," said the minister to the elder, "I control more temper in five minutes than you do in five years."

It is harder for some men to do right than for other men to do right. The grace that would elevate you to the seventh heaven might not keep your brother from knocking a man down. I had a friend who came to me and said, "I dare not join the church." I said, "Why?" "Oh," he said, "I have such a violent temper. Yesterday morning I was crossing very early at the Jersey City ferry, and I saw a milkman pour a large quantity of water into the milk can, and I said to him, 'I think that will do,' and he insulted me, and I knocked him down. Do you think I ought to join the church?" Nevertheless that very same man, who was so harsh in his behavior, loved Christ and could not speak of sacred things without tears of emotion and affection. Thorns without, sweetness within—the best specimen of the Mexican cactus I ever saw.

There are others planted in Christ's garden who are always radiants, always impressive, more like the roses of deep hue than we occasionally find, called "Giants of Battle," the Martin Luthers, St. Pauls, Chrysostoms, Wyclifs, Latimers and Samuel Rutherfords. What in other men is a spark in them is a conflagration. When they sweat, they sweat great drops of blood. When they pray, their prayers take fire. When they preach, it is a Pentecost. When they fight, it is a Thermopylæ. When they die, it is a martyrdom. You find a great many roses in the gardens, but only a few "Giants of Battle." Men say, "Why don't you have more of them in the church?" I say, "Why don't you have in the world more Humboldts and Wellingtons? God gives to some ten talents; to another, one.

In this garden of the church which Christ has planted I also find the snowdrops, beautiful, but cold-looking, seemingly another phase of winter. I mean those Christians who are precise in their tastes, unimpassioned, pure as snowdrops and as cold. They never shed any tears; they never get excited; they never say anything rashly; they never do anything precipitately. Their pulses never flutter; their nerves never twitch; their indignation never boils over. They live longer than most people, but their life is in a minor key. They never run up to C above the staff. In their music of life they have no staccato passages. Christ planted them in the church, and they must be of some service or they would not be there—snowdrops, always snowdrops.

But I have not told you of the most beautiful flower of all this garden spoken of in the text. If you see a century plant, your emotions are startled. You say, "Why, this flower has been 100 years gathering up for one bloom, and it will be 100 years more before other petals will come out." But I have to tell you of a plant that was gathering up from all eternity, and that 1900 years ago put forth its bloom never to wither. It is the passion plant of the cross! Prophets foretold it, Bethlehem shepherds looked upon it in the bud, the rocks shook at its bursting and the dead got up in its winding sheets to see its full bloom. It is a crimson flower—blood at the roots, blood on the branches, blood on all the leaves. Its perfume is to fill all the Nations. Its breath is heaven. Come O winds from the north, and winds from the south, and winds from the east, and winds from the west, and bear to all the earth the sweet-smelling savor of Christ, my Lord!

His worth if all the Nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

Again, the church may appropriately be compared to a garden because it is a place of fruits. That would be a strange garden which had in it no berries, no plums or peaches or apricots. The coarser fruits are planted in the orchard, or they are set out on the sunny hillside, but the choicest fruits are kept in the garden. So in the world outside the church Christ has planted a great many beautiful things—patience, charity, generosity, integrity—but He intends the choicest fruits to be in the garden, and if they are not there, then shame on the church!

Religion is not a mere sentimentality. It is a practical, life giving, healthful fruit—not posies, but apples. "Oh," says somebody, "I don't see what your garden of the church has yielded." I reply I ask where did your asylums come from, and your hospitals, and your institutions of mercy? Christ planted every one of them. He planted them in His garden. When Christ gave sight to Bartimeus, He laid the cornerstone to every blind asylum that has ever been built. When Christ soothed the demoniac of Galilee, He laid the cornerstone of every lunatic asylum that has ever been established. When Christ said to the sick man: "Take up thy bed and walk," He laid the cornerstone of every hospital the world has ever seen. When Christ said: "I was in prison and ye visited Me," He laid the cornerstone of every prison reform association that has ever been organized. The church of Christ is a glourious garden, and it is full of fruit.

I know there is some poor fruit in it. I know there are some weeds that ought to be thrown over the fence. I know there are some crab apple trees that ought to be cut down. I know there are some wild grapes that ought to be uprooted, but are you going to destroy the whole garden because of a little gnarled fruit? You will find wormeaten leaves in Fontainebleau and insects that sting in the fairy groves of the Champs Elysees. You do not tear down and destroy the whole garden because there are a few specimens of gnarled fruit. I admit there are men and women in the church who ought not to be there, but let us be just as frank and admit the fact that there are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of glorious Christian men and women—holy, blessed, useful, consecrated and triumphant. There is no grander, nobler collection in all the earth than the collection of Christians.

There are Christian men in this house whose religion is not a matter of psalm singing and church going. To-morrow morning that religion will keep them just as consistent and consecrated in their worldly occupation as it ever kept them at the communion table. There are women here to-day of a higher type of character than Mary of Bethany. They not only sit at the feet of Christ, but they go out into the kitchen to help Martha in her work that she may sit there too. There is a woman who has a drunkard husband who has exhibited more faith and patience and courage that Ridley in the fire. He was consumed in twenty minutes. Hers has been a twenty years' martyrdom. Yonder is a man who has been fifteen years on his back, unable to feed himself, yet calm and peaceful as though he lay on one of the green banks of heaven, watching the oarsmen dip their paddle in the crystal river! Why, it seems to me this moment as if St. Paul threw to us a pomologist's catalogue of the fruits growing in this great garden of Christ—love, joy, peace, patience, charity, brotherly kindness, gentleness, mercy, glorious fruit, enough to fill all the baskets of earth and heaven.

Again, the church in my text is appropriately called a garden because it is thoroughly irrigated. No garden could prosper long without plenty of water. I have seen a garden in the midst of a desert, yet blooming and luxuriant. All around us were dearth and barrenness, but there were pipes, aqueducts, reaching from this garden up to the mountains, and through those aqueducts the water came streaming down and tossing up into beautiful fountains, until every root and leaf and flower was saturated. That is like the church. The church is a garden in the midst of a great desert of sin and suffering, but it is well irrigated, for "our eyes are unto the hills from whence cometh our help." From the mountains of God's strength there flow down rivers of gladness. "There is a river the stream whereof shall make glad the city of our God." Preaching the gospel is one of the aqueducts. The Bible is another. Baptism and the Lord's supper are aqueducts. Water to slake the thirst, water to wash the unclean, water tossed high up in the light of the Son of Righteous, showing us the rainbow around the throne. Oh, was there ever a garden so thoroughly irrigated! You know that the beauty of Versailles and Chatsworth depends very much upon the great supply of water. I came to the latter place, Chatsworth, one day when strangers are not to be admitted, but by an inducement which always seemed as potent with an Englishman as an American I got in, and then the gardener went far up above the stairs of stone and turned on the water. I saw it gleaming on the dry pavement coming down from step to step until it came so near I could hear the musical rush and all over the high, broad stairs it came foaming, flashing, roaring down, until sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tumbled at my feet. So it is with the church of God. Everything comes from above—pardon from above, joy from above, adoption from above, santification from above.

Hark? I hear the latch of the garden gate, and I look to see who is coming. I hear the voice of Christ. "I am come into My garden." I say: "Come in, O Jesus! We have been waiting for Thee. Walk all through the paths. Look at the flowers, look at the fruit; pluck that which Thou wilt for Thyself." Jesus comes into the garden and up to that old man and touches him, and says: "Almost home, father; not many more aches for thee. I will never leave thee. Take courage a little longer, and I will steady thy tottering steps, and I will soothe thy troubles and give thee rest. Courage, old man." Then Christ goes up another garden path, and He comes to a soul in trouble and says: "Peace! All is well. I have seen thy tears. I have heard thy prayer. The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil. He will preserve thy soul. Courage, O troubled spirit!"

Then I see Jesus going up another garden path, and I see great excitement among the leaves, and I hasten up that garden path to see what Jesus is doing there, and lo! He is breaking off flowers sharp and clean from the stem, and I say, "Stop, Jesus; don't kill those beautiful flowers." He turns to me and says: "I have come into My garden to gather lilies, and I mean to take these up to a higher terrace, for the garden around My palace, and there I will plant them, and in better soil and in better air they shall put forth brighter leaves and sweeter redolence, and no frost shall touch them forever." And I looked up into His face and said: "Well, it is His garden, and He has a right to do what He will with it. Thy will be done!" the hardest prayer ever man made.

It has seemed as if Jesus Christ took the best; from many of your households the best one is gone. You know that she was too good for this world; she was the gentlest in her ways, the deepest in her affections, and when at last the sickness came you had no faith in medicines. You knew that the hour of parting had come, and when through the rich grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, you surrendered that treasure you said "Lord Jesus, take it. It is the best we have; take it. Thou art worthy!" The others in the household may have been of grosser mold. She was of the finest.

The heaven of your little ones will not be fairly begun until you get there. All the kindness shown them by immortals will not make them forget you. There they are, the radiant throngs that went out from your homes. I throw a kiss to the sweet darlings. They are all well now in the palace. The crippled child has a sound foot now. A little lame child says, "Ma, will I be lame in heaven?" "No, my darling, you won't be lame in heaven." A little sick child says, "Ma, will I be sick in heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be sick in heaven." A little blind child says, "Ma, will I be blind in heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be blind in heaven. They are all well there."

I notice that the fine gardens sometimes have high fences around them and you cannot get in. It is so with a king's garden. The only glimpse you ever get of such a garden is when the king rides out in his splendid carriage. It is not so with this garden, this King's garden. I throw wide open the gate and tell you all to come in. No monopoly in religion. Whosoever will, may. Choose now between a desert and a garden. Many of you have tried the garden of this world's delight. You have found it has been a chagrin. So it was with Theodore Hook. He made all the world laugh. He makes us laugh now when we read his poems, but he could not make his own heart laugh. While in the midst of his festivities he confronted a looking glass, and he saw himself and said: "There, that is true. I look just as I am—lone up in body, mind and purse." So it was of Shenstone, of whose garden I told you at the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid those bowers and said: "I have lost my road to happiness. I am angry and envious and frantic, and despise everything around me, just as it becomes a madman to do."

O ye weary souls, come into Christ's garden to-day and pluck a little hearts ease. Christ is the only rest and the only pardon for a perturbed spirit. Do you not think your chance has almost come? You men and women who have been waiting year after year for some good opportunity in which to accept Christ, but have postponed it five, ten, twenty, thirty years—do you not feel as if now your hour of deliverance and pardon and salvation had come? O man, what grudge hast thou against thy poor soul that thou wilt not let it be saved? I feel as if salvation must come to-day in some of your hearts.

Some years ago a vessel struck on the rocks. They had only one lifeboat. In that lifeboat the passengers and crew were getting ashore. The vessel had foundered and was sinking deeper and deeper, and that one boat could not take the passengers very swiftly. A little girl stood on the deck waiting for her turn to get into the boat. The boat came and went, came and went, but her turn did not seem to come. After awhile she could wait no longer, and she leaped on the taffrail and then sprang into the sea, crying to the boatman: "Save me next! Save me next!" Oh, how many have gone ashore into God's mercy, and yet you are clinging to the wreck of sin! Others have accepted the pardon of Christ, but you are in peril. Why not this moment make a rush for your immortal rescue, crying until Jesus shall hear you and heaven and earth ring with the cry: "Save me next! Save me next!" Now is the day of salvation! Now! Now!

This Sabbath is the last for some of you. It is about to sail away forever. Her bell tolls. The planks thunder back in the gangway. She shoves off. She floats out toward the great ocean of eternity. Wave farewell to your last chance for heaven. "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thee as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house is left unto you desolate." Invited to revel in a garden, you die in a desert! May God Almighty, before it is too late, break that infatuation.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

Seven States Cast Their Votes Previous to November.

Elections will be held in seven States of the Union prior to the general election of November. In five of the States the elections will be for State, municipal and county officials only, but in the two other States will include also the election of members of the National House of Representatives.

Vermont will hold a general election September 1 for the election of Governor, State officials, Legislature and county officials and the members of the National House of Representatives. Maine will hold an election September 14, and will choose a Governor, a Legislature and county officers, the Legislature selecting the higher State officers. At this election the members of the National House of Representatives will also be chosen.

Arkansas will hold an election September 7, at which will be chosen all State, county and municipal officers, from constable to Governor, with Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justices and Legislature. The contest is mainly between the Democrats and Republicans, but the Democrats are confident of carrying the State.

In Alabama, August 3 has been set aside for the election of Governor, other State officials, the Legislature and some of the county officers. The contest will be principally between the Populists and the Democrats, unless the Populists and the Republicans should make a combination.

In Florida an election will be held October 6 to choose a Governor, other State officials, a majority of the county officials, all of the Lower House of the Legislature and half of the State Senate. The campaign has not fairly opened, and the contest for the nominations has not begun. It is said there is little doubt that the Democrats will carry the State, and the Democratic State Convention has been called for June 16.

Georgia will hold an election October 7, at which will be chosen everything except the Federal officials. It is said that the Governor and the other State officers will doubtless be renominated. The Democrats are confident of carrying the State, and will hold their State convention June 25.

Louisiana held an election April 21 for Governor and State officers, a Legislature and district, parish and local officers. The Legislature chosen will elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Blanchard.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

Dedication at Stratford-on-Avon of a Window Erected by American Visitors.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard visited Stratford-on-Avon, England, and took part in the several ceremonies held on the occasion of Shakespeare's birthday.

At twelve o'clock the vicar of Trinity (the Rev. George Arbuthnot), whose guest Mr. Bayard was, dedicated a window, erected at a cost of $400, with money received from American visitors to Shakespeare's tomb and from others, whom the vicar interested in the project during a recent visit to the United States.

The most interesting ceremony of the day took place in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at four o'clock in the afternoon, when United States Consul Parker presented to the theatre and museum a portrait of Edwin Booth as Hamlet on behalf of the Players' Club of New York, founded and endowed by Mr. Booth.

Missionaries in China.

Minister Denby, at Pekin, has notified the Department of State, at Washington, that M. Gerard, the French Minister to China, has procured from the Tsung Li Yamen, by virtue of the French treaty of 1858, an order directing the local authorities throughout all the provinces of the Empire to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese code all restrictions upon the propagation of the Christian religion. "It gives me pleasure," writes Mr. Denby, "to add that the Minister of France is entitled to the gratitude of the entire Christian world for his action in this important matter."

A custom of Puritan times has been revived in Machias, Me., in the opening of the town meeting with prayer.

Mr. Boodler—"You began life as a bare-footed boy, I understand?" New Clerk—"Yes, sir; I was born without shoes."—New York Herald.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

If some men were to lose their reputation they would be lucky.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Keep your wound covered and it may heal without a scar.

The More One Uses Parker's Ginger Tonic the more its virtues are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every weakness.

The prodigal son may later on support the whole family.

There are people using Dobbins' Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest and *most economical* soap made. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. *Dobbins'.*

Every man is a volume if you know how to read him.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

Special's don't run on regular time; likewise genius.

Walking Would Often be a Pleasure were it not for corns. These pests are removed with Hindercorns 15c. at Druggists.

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The fire of hate usually flashes in the pan.

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases.

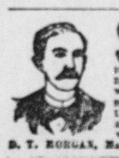
Doctors are willing and anxious to help them, but they are the wrong sex to work understandingly.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache nervousness, lassitude, whites, irregular or pain

ful menstruation, pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day. Each letter is answered carefully and accurately, as Mrs. Pinkham fully realizes that a life may depend upon her reply, and into many and many a home has she shed the rays of happiness.



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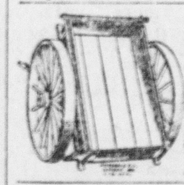
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

RIPANS TABULES

Mrs. Annie T. Risley, of No. 1429 South 50th St., Philadelphia, is the wife of a prominent real estate agent and moves in high social circles. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Under date of September 11th, 1895, Mrs. Risley writes: "I write to thank you for the beneficial results from the use of Ripans Tabules. I saw them advertised, and though I rarely put much confidence in patent medicines, I decided to try them. Since I began taking them my dyspepsia has diminished and I can feel that it is leaving me. My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman—not the 'new woman' of the present fad, but a rejuvenated and physically regenerated being. (Signed), MRS. A. T. RISLEY.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 1 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.



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FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, sebject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Bottorf, of College Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Zion, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Foster, of College township, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER.

ED. CENTRE HALL REPORTER,

Dear Sir;—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and C. O. C., subject to Democratic Rules.

Respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

To the Democratic voters of Centre Co:

Upon the solicitation of many citizens of Centre county, Mr. Isaac S. Frain, of Marion township, has finally consented to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. We take pleasure in endorsing his action, because we know him to be eminently qualified for the many complex and trying duties which the position involves To the taxpayer this is the most important office, and deserves our careful deliberations. We have confidence in his integrity, and his ability; and from his many years experience as a farmer and active worker in various interests that tend to promote the welfare of the farmer, we firmly believe he would be a valuable man for the position, where intelligent, conservative counsel is so much needed. Further, if he should become the choice of the party, we believe his name would bring strength to the ticket.

For these reasons we take this opportunity to endorse his candidacy and solicit from others the kindly consideration it deserves.

H. T. MC DOWELL,
J. J. HOY,
JOHN L. SHAFFER,
HENRY WHITELEATHER,
JOHN S. HOY,
All of Marion twp.

A BEAST.

It is well-known to every reader of the REPORTER that at no time has a line appeared in this paper, in any manner alluding to a beast at large at Lewisburg, recently becoming known in that community as Beast K. Focht. Neither have we at any time written a line for any other paper attacking the Beast; yet for nearly a year, the Beast has been blowing filth at us, making himself a companion piece to the boy sitting at the puddle with his squirt shooting dirty water at the sun.

Every decent man and woman in Lewisburg has been disgusted for years with the indecency of the "Saturday News" making uncalled for allusions to ladies of the highest respectability in cowardly flings such as "wife", "mothers", "mothers-in-law", etc., even, if it were true of us that we had wronged a pure and highly respectable married woman by questioning the legitimacy of her offspring, simply to be revenged upon a husband who could not be used as a henchman, we could not ask the people of any county to elect us to the legislature! If there is a spark of self-respect left among the voters of Union county, Beast Focht will be elected to stay at home.

The Beast unprovoked has tried to blacken our good name and honesty, knowing full-well that we always have and still do pay 100 cents on the dollar. Will the Beast answer how it is with him? has he been paying 25 and 30 per cent only on his debts? If so, can he pose before the people of Union county as an honest man and impudently ask for their votes? The slanders of the beast against us caused his arrest for criminal libel. Our leniency being appealed to we let the Beast off by his paying costs and expenses, and immediately he set his dirty water squirt to play again hiding behind Mr. Miller and the name of Rev. M'Gann, over whose names the Beast's paper last week printed the most amazing falsehoods. We called upon Rev. M'Gann in the matter, and he repeatedly declared he did not mean to be a party to the vile charges nor did he know that they were true! Rev. M'Gann also declared that when he put his signature to the paper it did not contain some matter as printed in the Beast's paper.

Beast Focht has been adroitly attempting to involve other parties in his dirty fights so as to draw attention from his unsavory record in the legislature and at home, and seems to have succeeded in getting Miller and M'Gann mixed in with his broils. If any thing was put into the paper after Rev. M'Gann signed it, Beast Focht should get at the scoundrel in justice to Rev. M'Gann.

And the Beast is running for assembly in Union county! we shall fire no more shots at him, but let the 25 and 30 per cent hog severely alone as heretofore—Union county has four-legged swine that are par in market.

IF the Pittsburg *Times* is'nt for McKinley, who the dickens is it for?

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania are crazy over the late McKinley tariff, but take no stock in McKinley. How *quayer* that seems.

THE Republicans in a number of western states are split upon the money question, and the St. Louis convention promises to afford considerable amusement to lovers of exciting discussion.

THE man from Ohio, M'Kinley, is still gaining strength for the Republican nomination for President. This riles Quay, who imagined he was a bigger man than M'Kinley.

A SOLID PLATFORM.

Never since there was a Democratic party in Pennsylvania did it make a more thoroughly honeet and straightforward deliverance for right policies and principles than is set forth in the platform adopted at Allentown. There is no doubling nor straddling nor quibbling, nor dodging, nor evasion about it.

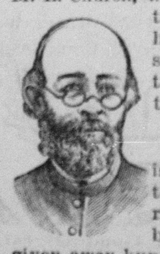
It reasserts the position of the Democracy on the tariff question, and demands a rest from tariff agitation while the business of the country adjusts itself to its better relations with the business of the world.

On the question of the currency, which is the immediate and most important issue to be affected by the coming choice of a new President and a new Congress, there is no mistaking the voice of the half million Democratic voters who live in Pennsylvania. They are for the maintenance of the gold standard, and for permanently accomplishing such maintenance by the repealing of all statutory obstacles which now hamper the operations of the Treasury, and which make it practically impossible to cancel its demand obligations by compelling a new loan as often as an old one shall be paid. They oppose the free coinage of silver, and further purchases of bullion silver by the Government for the coinage of silver dollars. They would divorce the Government from the banking business, and make it a protective instead of a disturbing agency in regulating the currency of the country.

A sounder body of Democratic doctrine has not been laid before the people of the United States either in State or national platforms within the memory of men of this generation. It is a war cry that may be sounded by honest men from one end of the country to the other. We recommend it to the consideration of patriotic men of all parties, and particularly to those who consider politics from a business standpoint.—So says Singerly's *Record*.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but



AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

COBURN.

Chronicle of Events as Dished up by Our Alert Correspondent.

Orvis C. Walker, of Rebersburg, Pa., a recent graduate of a Commercial College, of Utica, N. Y., spent a day at this place last week visiting friends. He departed last Thursday morning for Harrisburg to undergo a civil service examination.

The mountains north of Millheim are afire, and the fire can be plainly seen at night from this place.

Miss Phoebe Hosterman, who had been staying at Lewisburg for some time, came home one day last week and is now sick in bed.

John H. Hartman and wife of Millheim, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Mrs. Boyer and daughter spent several days visiting friends at Laurelton; they returned on Monday evening.

J. F. Garthoff commenced a term of select school at this place on Monday, with about thirty scholars in attendance.

The first car load of bark of the season was shipped by Luther Guisewite on Wednesday.

Henry Swartz, one of our wide-awake school directors was in Bellefonte on Tuesday attending the convention of directors, for electing a county superintendent.

The store on the corner is a thing of the past; they left as quietly as they came, having remained but a few days.

Candidates are looming up in great shape; only about a month remains for them to do their work. Mr. Bottorf, candidate for commissioner, was around hunting up his friends on Monday; he seemed to have made quite a number of friends while here.

P. S. Meyer raised his new house on Tuesday; when completed it no doubt will be quite an ornament to the east end of town.

J. H. Fryer moved into part of his father's house on last Tuesday, where he and his new wife are comfortably domiciled. Our hat is off Jacob—may your matrimonial bark sail on waters that knoweth no ripple.

While P. H. Stover was away on a business trip to Pittsburg and other places in the western part of the state, some one sent him a large New Foundland dog as a present; Mrs. Stover was in a quandary what to do with the big canine until her husband came home and explained matters. She thought he had sent the dog for a joke on her.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Since God in his infinite mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst, by death, our sister in the church, Mrs. Sarah Lohr; therefore,

Resolved, That while we render our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, we cannot help but rejoice at the change for her from a life of constant suffering to "a home not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the CENTRE REPORTER.

J. A. REESMAN.
MAGGIE KREAMER.
M. HELEN BARTHOLOMEW.

Lines on the Death of W. A. Ishler.

Thy birthday dawns, the glorious sun
In magic splen dor shines;
All things in nature seem to smile,
Yet our hearts still pine for thee.

Oh, can it be my dear brother,
That thou so loving, true and kind
Wer't called to fill an early grave;
Our happiness thus blighted.

To us thou art not dead, dear brother,
In memory ever bright:
Only sleeping, only resting,
Away from earthly sight.

We often hoped, are wished that thou
Hadst lived for us to mourn—
Not us for thee, thou dear brother,
To Heavenly bliss art born.

Days, weeks, months have come and gone,
And yet our hearts are sore,
Since thy dear form, thy loving voice
We see and hear no more

We miss thee, yes from morn till night,
We miss thee everywhere;
At work we miss thy pleasant face,
At home we miss thee there.

In music, Oh there thou art missed,
Thy voice mingles not there;
At church we see thy vacant seat,
At home thy vacant chair.

Music for me now has no charm,
In naught we pleasure see;
The sun and moon their shine have lost;
The stars look dull to me.

But why still mourn for thee dear
Brother thy sufferings all are over;
Sorrow no more thy heart can pain;
On that bright golden shore.

Farewell dear brother, we leave thee now,
To take thy last long sleep;
Our days we'll pass for thee to mourn,
For thee dear brother to weep

When time with us shall be no more,
Take us gently by the hand;
Through deaths dark valley lead us on,
To join the Heavenly band.

J. H. I

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

For the whole family
Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in
Cascarets
TRADE MARK.
CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION
NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.
10c 25c
Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.
Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 139

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE
NO-TO BAC
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - - PA.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

THURSTON GRAND RAPIDS OHIO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Thurston's PILLS
Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints LET ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1896.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax, for the year 1896, as follows:

Post'office.	Names.	Business	Class.	Tax
Aaronsburg	Mensch, R W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Philips, W H	Merchant	13	10 75
Axemann	Meyers, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Bellefonte	Allison, Archibald	Steamfitter	14	7 75
"	Anderson, John	Billiards and pool	7	40 75
"	Anderson, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Achenbach, B C	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Achenbach, W T	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Aikens, J A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Blair, F P & Co	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Bellefonte Supply House	Steamfitters	14	7 75
"	Bauer, J N & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Blackford, G I	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Brown, E Jr	Tobaccomist	14	7 75
"	Brachbill, W R	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Bush, G T	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Bush, Mrs L	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co.	Coal, grain and oil	11	15 75
"	Brockerh ff Bros	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Brockerhoff, H & Co	Grocer, wholesale	14	7 75
"	Beaver Lumber Co	Lumber	13	10 75
"	Bauer, V J	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
"	Ceader, Joseph	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Cruse, A J	Tobaccomist	14	7 75
"	Cunningham, J M	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Coxey, W C	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	12	13 25
"	Doll, Louis & Sons	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
"	Dubbs, John	Implements	14	7 75
"	Fauble, M & Son	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Garman, E F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Garbrick, John	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gerberich, Hale & Co	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Green, F P	Druggist	13	10 75
"	Harper, Jared	Grocer	11	15 75
"	Harris, Jas & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Irvin, Daniel's Sons	Hardware	15	20 75
"	Joseph Bros & Co	Merchants dup	8	30 75
"	Jackson, G W & Co	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Katz & Co, Ltd	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Krumrine Bros	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Karstetter, S W	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Kurtz, J C J	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Lyon & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
"	Lewin, Samuel Agt	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Larimer, R G	Grocer	13	10 75
"	Montgomery & Co	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Mingle, A C	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	McKee, H A	Hardware	10	20 75
"	McCalmont & Co	Coal and implements	10	20 75
"	Meyer, W T	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McClure, Jas I	Guns and harness	14	7 75
"	Meese, John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Munson, L T	Coal	14	7 75
"	Naginy, F E	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Otto, H	Tobaccomist	14	7 75
"	Parrish, C M	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Powers, E L	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	Ray, C T	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Rees, G W	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Roundtree, J T	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Rhoads, E K	Grain, coal etc	10	20 75
"	Racket Store Co	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Rine, C R	Tobaccomist	14	7 75
"	Richards, F C Sons	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Rowe, E G	Furniture	13	10 75
"	Schreyer & Shaffer	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Schad, R J & Bro	Steam fitters	14	7 75
"	Sechler & Co	Grocers	11	15 75
"	Shuey, C G	Grocers	10	20 75
"	Sourbeck, John	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Singer Machine Co	Machines	14	7 75
"	Scofield, E W	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Thal, M T	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Twitmire, W T	Stoves etc	14	7 75
"	Taylor, R B	Coal	14	7 75
"	Waite, J S & Co, Agts	Implements etc	14	7 75
"	Williams, S H	Wall paper	14	7 75
"	Wilkinson, W H	Queensware	13	10 75
"	Wetzel, L C	Bicycles	14	7 75
"	Zeller, J & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Blanchard	Delong, L J	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Glossner, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kunes, S H & J I	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Quigley, J A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Snyder, H A	Merchant	14	7 75
Boalsburg	Bricker, L S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stewart, J T	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Weber, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
Benore	Baisor, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Love, Mrs John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Haugh, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Centre Hall	Benner, G O	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Bartholomew, R E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Ocker, G W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Wolf & Crawford	Merchants	12	13 25
Coburn	Glasgow, J W	Merchan s	14	7 75
"	Guisewite, Luther	Grain and coal	13	10 75
"	Hoffa, John	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Meyers, W H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Meyer, T F	Merchant	14	7 75
Colyer	Smith & Crawford	Merchant	13	10 75
Clarence	Buddinger, T B	Merchant	14	7 75
Farmers Mills	Risbel, J H	Merchant	13	10 75
Fleming	Greist, T E	Merchant	11	15 75
"	Greist, A J	Merchant	14	7 75
Fillmore	McEntire, N R	Merchant	14	7 75
Guyer	Smith, M	Merchant	14	7 75
Hublersburg	Hoy, G F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kessinger J R	Merchant	14	7 75
Howard	Kline, Jackson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Long, R P	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Lucas & Bro	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
"	McEntire, O W	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Schenck, A A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Thompson, W H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Weber, B Sons	Merchant	14	7 75
Hannah	Berkwith, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Julian	Henderson, John C	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Irvin, Daniel	Merchant	14	7 75
Lemont	Grove, D A	Grain and coal	13	10 75
"	Lenk r, J E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Ross J Irvin & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
Linden Hall	Keller, Mrs J W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Meyers, A E	Gra n etc	12	13 25
"	Ross, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
Madisonburg	Kline, H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Smith Bros	Merchant	14	7 75
Moshannon	Lucas, J T	Merchant	14	7 75
Milesburg	Boggs, A T	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Essington, L B	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Else, C H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hugg, Enoch	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Miles, W B & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
"	McCoy & Linn	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Newman, A	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Neff, Mrs S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Poorman, Ed	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Wetzler & Bierly	Merchant	13	10 75
Millheim	Deibler, J H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Frank, A A	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Goodhart, W L	Implements	14	7 75
"	Hosterman & Stover	Hardware	13	10 75
"	Kessler, A	Coathier	14	7 75
"	Malze, A P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Musser, W S	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Morris, C H	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Stover, J W	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Spigelmeyer, M C	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Harter & Campbell	Furniture	14	7 75
Nittany	Peck, S & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Shaffer, B F & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Oak Hall	Korman, H P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stuart, J W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
Penna. Furnace	Irvin, E L & Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Ward, W S	Merchant	13	10 75
Pine Grove Mills	Krebs, J B & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Krebs, D C & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weaver, D H	Merchant	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap	Noll, W H & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
Potters Mills	Long, P F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Thompson & Smith	Merchant	14	7 75
Penn Hall	Fisher, J B Sons	Merchant	13	10 75
Powelton	Jackson, R A	Merchant	14	7 75
Pine Glenn	Boak, G R	Merchant	14	7 75
Port Matilda	Chaney & Thompson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hoover & Crain	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Pringle, S R	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Reese, A W	Merchant	14	7 75
Philipsburg	Andrews, W C	Merchant	11	15 75
"	Atlantic Refining Co	Oils wholesale	13	10 75
"	Adams, H	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Bunnell, J M	Musical instruments	14	7 75
"	Black, Jas	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Brinton, L C & Co	Grocer	13	10 75
"	Barnes, Thos	Merchant	7	40 75
"	Barber, J F & Co	Hardware	9	25 75
"	Barnes, J & T	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Brandiman, Joseph	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Burchfield, W E	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Crissman, S S	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Campbell, Chas	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Custer & Norris	Paper and paint	14	7 75
"	Decatur Store Co	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Davis, C H	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Dunwiddie, W A & Co	Druggists	14	7 75
"	Davis, N N	Jewelers	14	7 74
"	Desige, J D	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Davidson, M H	Smoked meats	14	7 75
"	Denlinger Bros	Oils, wholesale	11	15 75
"	Doughty, Wm	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Deakin, Thos	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Dunsmore, W G	Grocer	12	13 25
"	Emery, Harry	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Frank, W E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Flies, J F	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Forsey, D	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Friberger, C T	Grain and hay	13	10 75
"	Gray, I V	Merchant	7	40 75
"	Graham, Herd & Co	Hardware	12	13 25
"	Haworth Bros	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Herding, J C	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	Hoffer, H O	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Harper, A W	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Hess, Wm	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Herman, Gerson	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Holt, Elmer	Pool and billiards	7	40 75
"	Herman, Geo	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Homer, John E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Hoffman Bros	Tobaccomist	14	7 75
"	Harvey & Co	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Haworth, Jas	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Homer, K F	Green grocer	14	7 75
"	Henderson, Edwin	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Hoover, Hughes & Co	Lumber	10	20 75
"	Jones & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Kessler, L G	Merchant	8	30 75
"	Lehman, Joseph	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Mellick, W M	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Mayer, Adam	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Marks, A M	Shoes and carpets	12	13 25
"	Moore, Frank	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Meyer, T J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Musser, W A	Grocer	14	7 75
"	McCausland, T G	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Murray, Jones & Co	Lumber	11	15 75
"	Naugle, G W	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Owens, W C	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Parker, Geo	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Platt, Barber & Co	Grocer, wholesale	3	100 75
"	Russ, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Reiling, J M & Co	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Ratowsky, C	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Rothrock, W T	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Right, S W	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Ratowsky, R	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Swires Store Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Swizzer, L J & K	Milliners	14	7 75
"	Swift Bros	Beef	9	25 75
"	Schmidt, F & R	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Streamer, J C	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Singer Machine Co	Machines	14	7 75
"	Wolf, Wm	Grain and hay	14	7 75
"	Weber, Frank	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Woomer, E S	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Woodring & Dunnings	Smoked meats	14	7 75
Rock Springs	Miller, C D	Merchant	14	7 75
Roopsola	Robb, Wm	Merchant	14	7 75
Roland	Parker, J M	Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg	Carlin, W J	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer, G W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miller, H G	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Waite, S W	Merchant	14	7 75
Stormstown	Burket, I G & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Griffin, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
State College	Erb, S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Foster, W L	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Foster, R M	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Krumrine, J N & S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Krumrine, J N & S	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Long, C P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Meek, L Olin	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Stuart, John W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
Spring Mills	Allison Bros & Co	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Long, C P	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Long, G H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Moyer, C A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Pealer, Wm	Merchant	13	10 75
Sandy Ridge	Garland, James	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Sandy Ridge Supply Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Twigg, W J & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
Snow Shoe	Buddinger, T B	Merchant	11	15 75
"	Gunsalus, Harv	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Haynes, R J	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Lucas, A	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Reeser, J H & Sons	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Seckel, W A	Druggist	14	7 75
Tusseyville	Swartz, S M	Merchant	13	10 75
Walker	Yearick, N H	Merchant	14	7 75
Waddles	Hoy, John A	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolfs Store	Emerick, J S	Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward	Motz, J C F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Orndorf, L D	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Wolf, R M	Merchant	13	10 75
Zion	Dorman, S F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gingerick, P F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Noll, B A & Co	Merchant	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, June 1st, 1896, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper

D. W. GEISS, Appraiser.

..THIS TELLS THE STORY..

$20,000

Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Clothing fell into our hands through the depression in business, dissatisfaction of the manufacturer and his great need of READY CASH, at a little more than

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This is nearly double as many goods as we usually buy this time of the year, but the PRICE tempted us, as it will you once you see them. We have inaugurated a sale, commencing SATURDAY, MAY 9TH, the like of which has never been known in Centre county. CLOTHING from America's Best Makers, Goods that were made for the finest trade, comprise the greater part of the stock offered in this sale.

We Expect the 1-2 Price,

The Grade of Goods,

The Immense Assortment,

And Our Method of Doing Business,

To sell every cents worth of these goods in less than a month. It will be a case of first come first served, and if you wait you will miss a chance to save money that you are not likely to have in a long while.

MEN'S SUITS,

STRICTLY, ABSOLUTELY, AND GUARANTEED PURELY ALL WOOL,

For $4.40.

You will not be able to match them elsewhere for less than $8.00. They are in Neat Checks, Mixtures, Plain Blacks, suitable for any kind of wear.

MEN'S SUITS,

Made of cloth from America's best Cheviot, Cassimere and Woosterd Makers, the kind that makes a first-class Business or Dress Suit, handsomely trimmed and finished, perfect in fit and style, for

$6.75 and $7.00.

Others will ask you $12.00 and $14.00 for the same goods.

MEN'S SUITS,

Made of IMPORTED goods, the very best materials manufactured. The kind of goods Merchant Tailors will ask you $25.00 and $30.00 for—goods not usually found in ready-to-wear clothing stores, are among the lot, for the extreme low prices of $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. Their big value and extreme cheapness will be a glad and profitable surprise to you.

BIG BOYS' SUITS,

(Nothing but good ones, no shoddy), but strictly All Wool, good, honest wearing Suits, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00,

JUST ONE-HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

For the Short Pant fellows, from 50c. up. All Wool, good Double Knees and Seat, for $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. A Base Ball and Bat goes free with every Boy's $3.00 Suit.

You want to all come. Everybody wants to save money, and here is a chance of a life time. Thousands and Thousands of Dollars worth of the Best Clothing made at very little more than **1-2 Price.** Can you afford to miss it? We are looking for you, and will be only too glad to show you through this stock of big bargains, whether you buy or not.

YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING, WILL AS USUAL PREVAIL AT THIS GREAT SALE.

FAUBLES.

Brockerhoff House Block. - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——J. Roll. Keller, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday.

—Ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was in Centre Hall this week.

——Mrs. Della Brumgard, of Lock Haven, is visiting at the home of Harry Kreamer.

——Witmer Smith and wife, of Madisonburg, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

——Commissioner James Strohm, of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday on his way to Centre Hill.

——Jas. Reish, landlord at the Eutaw house, Potters Mills, was in Centre Hall, on business, Tuesday.

——Our Democratic friend, John B. Heckman, of Spring Mills, gave us a call, and reported all well in that burg.

——Miss Della Bartges left on Monday morning for Freeburg, where she will take a course of instruction in instrumental music.

——Mrs. Thomas J. Dunkle and son, of Punxsutawney, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Dunkle's brother, David Fortney, at Tusseyville.

——Candidate for Sheriff, George E. Parker, of Philipsburg, was in town yesterday looking up the Democrats. He is making a canvas of this side of the county.

——Col. Joseph L. Neff, an old-line Democrat and candidate for the nomination of commissioner, gave us a call the other day and spent an hour in pleasant conversation.

——Mrs. Margaret Harper, Mrs. J. Atlee, and Mrs. Samuel Barr, all of Tyrone, returned to their home last Thursday, after having spent several weeks with friends at this place.

——An occesional visitor to Centre Hall is Mr. M. C. Gephart, of Millheim. He is one of that town's prominent and substantial business men, and always figures in public enterprises.

——In a card in another column, the announcement of Mr. Isaac Frain, as a candidate for Commissioner will be found. Mr. Frain is a Granger, a faithful member of the order, and is well known all over the county.

——J. C. Armbruster, of Clintondale, stopped at the REPORTER office yesterday while on his way home. He says he likes that part of the country, and that the wheat fields look very much better than in this valley.

——Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, was in Centre Hall last Saturday attending the meeting of Reformed church council. Mr. Wagner was appointed a delegate to the Classis to be held at Williamsport.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

Report of the Primary School of Centre Hall.

School closed May 1st, after a term of eight months. The attendance throughout the year was good. The number of different students enrolled during the term was sixty, with the small children who entered during the last month.

The names of Mabel Arney, Pearl Arney, Lizzie Boozer, Katie Keller and John Lobaugh appear most frequently on our "Roll of Honor," although many other pupils' names are found there.

The greatest number of perfect papers was received from John Lobaugh, the number being 98; while the next highest number, 65, was received from William Wolf.

Johnnie Caldron received the most head-marks, 151 for the entire year. A class of sixteen pupils was examined for promotion, on the last day.

M. HELEN BARTHOLOMEW.
Teacher.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by. Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

SALT RHEUM

and Eczema cured. These two complaints are so tenacious the readers of the REPORTER should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

No more horrible case of salt rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

was tried and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted.

It is used with similar success in cases of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad blood and shattered nerves.

5 % PER MONTH OR 60 % PER YEAR

Guaranteed to All Investors
on
Investments both Large and Small
WHEN MADE WITH
The New York Investment Co.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND COTTON,
40 and 42 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

P. S.—People who desire to have a steady and sure income on a small or large investment, send for our explanitory circular, mailed free.

WANTED—A RELIABLE LADY OR GENtleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soaps and pure Flavoring Extracts. $40 to $75 a month easily made. Address CROFTS & REED, Chicago, Ill. apr30-4t

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Have you seen the bargains in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, etc., at MRS. BOOB'S MILLINERY STORE? If not, come and see. All bright new goods, latest styles, nicely trimmed, hats for old and young, at very low prices. This is the place to buy if you wish to save money. Everybody is invited to call and examine the new goods. 4234

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Harper & Kreamer, dealers in General Merchandise, Centre Hall, Pa., was dissolved in the month of April, 1896, by mutual consent, Mr. Simon Harper retiring from said firm and having disposed of his interest of Merchandise of said firm to S. S. Kreamer, and with good will and wishes for the success of the new firm of Kreamer & Son, and also tenders his sincere thanks for the pleasant patronage of his friends while in business here. The books of the firm of Harper & Kreamer are left in the hands of Simon Harper for settlement, and he requests all having claims against said firm to present them at once, and all accounts owing said firm be settled immediately.

SIMON HARPER.
H. W. KREAMER.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Centre Hall.

ARRIVING DAILY.....

New Spring and Summer goods arriving daily at our store, in big consignments. You will want the latest in Dress Goods, and Trimmings. We have what you want, and all at cash prices. Come in.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

We Are the Leaders.

We have the largest stock and the best assortment in this part of the State. We make a specialty of every line. We have a resident buyer in Philadelphia and New York. He understands his business thoroughly, having had 30 years experience in close buying. We have no rent to pay; we can sell for what smaller dealers pay for their goods; we buy for cash. We will give you a few pointers which will do you good:

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.
Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.
Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.
These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.
Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.
Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.
We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.
Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.
Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.
All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.

Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.
You never saw such a handsome line—we have the largest variety of Summer Dress Goods, Percals, Ducks, Crepons, Satines, Batistes, Persian Lawns, Persian Dimities, etc. Dress Ginghams from 5c a yard up.
We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.
Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

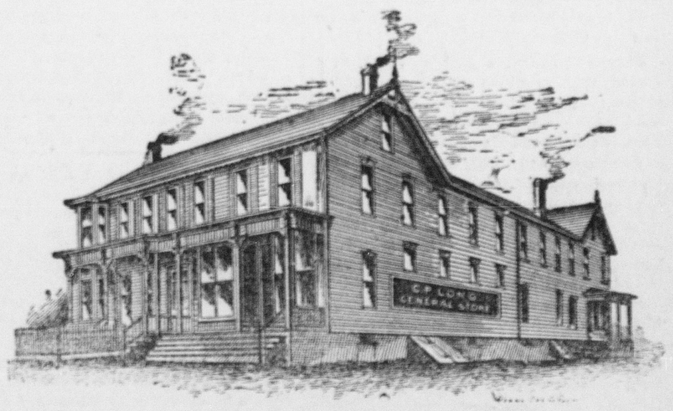
N. B. SPECIAL.—We have closed out a line of Ladies' very fine Capes in Silk, Velvet, French Broadcloth and Cobart Cloth, that cost the manufacturer from $6 to $10, which we shall run at $3.75.

ANOTHER SPECIAL.—A fine line of Summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from $2 to $3 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98.

LACE CURTAINS.—Fifty different styles to select from, 48c a pair up.

LYON & CO.,
Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills. State College.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—For Taxes for 1894 and 1895. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the boro of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 8th, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TWP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Names.	Cents
100		Hale J M	5 40
50		Hutchinson Boyd	2 48
133		Johnson Thomas	8 70
350		Johnson James	23 65
121		Johnson Eleanor	7 86
50		Lingle J J	3 58
50		Lingle J J	3 58
150		Purdue John	3 61
130		Smith John	8 42
50		Smith John Jr	1 22

BOGGS TWP.

201	120	Aston George	8 32
150		Chancellor Wm	12 37
300		Davis Nathaniel	19 48
150		Davis Sampson	12 37
19		Forbes Samuel	1 78
383	163	Frazier Walbro	15 80
431	137	Godfrey Martha	18 12
46		Lingle J J	3 90
181		Lucas J M & I S Packer	9 50
80		Miles John	8 24
150		Miles Evan	12 37
350		Miles Evan	15 35
146		Packer & Lucas	6 02
50		Packer & Lucas	2 08
346		Price John	17 24
129	120	Rowland James	5 34
85		Shaw Robert	9 38
421	89	Scott John	18 81
250		Scott Samuel	10 31
180	90	Wister Wm	8 25
150		Wister Wm	6 85

BURNSIDE TWP.

433	163	Bell Alexander	16 91
433	163	Boyer John	14 31
140	22	Cox Paul	4 62
½ of 433	163	Hall Charles	7 29
½ of 433	173	Hall Charles	2 38
433	163	Hunter Alex	14 31
433	163	Hamilton Thomas	14 31
70		Harris Samuel	1 19
400		Long J Z	13 20
314		Long J Z	10 35
70		Nicholson Jno	2 31
64		O'Brian Michael	3 14
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	7 15
40		Stewart Walker	68
433	163	Scott Samuel	14 21
143		Stewart Ann	4 72
433	163	Wallace Jos	14 31
123		Wheeler Henry	4 03
411		Wharton Thos P	5 88
433	163	Young Samuel	16 81
433	163	Young Benj	14 31

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson Ross	4 65
250		Johnson Thomas	9 13

CURTIN TWP.

50		Brooks, Jesse	2 80
26		Brady Wm P	2 52
66		Brady Wm P	4 55
26		Brady Wm P	1 79
67		Brady Wm P	3 08
119	1	Custer Paul	8 21
16		DeHaas Mary	1 15
100		Godfrey John W	9 70
169		Godfrey John W	9 46
423	120	Hall Charles	44 17
480		Kelso Joseph	26 88
220		Kelso Joseph	21 34
100		Kelso Joseph	6 90
300		Leech Matthew	16 80
71		Lane Sarah	7 91
47		Lane Sarah	5 10
178		Lane Mary	11 56
70		Lane Mary	1 61
32		Lane Sarah	2 29
200		Palmer John	11 22
100		Smith Peter	10 20
160		Wills Jonathan	15 52

FERGUSON TWP.

388	49	Crewitt Alfred	5 75
368		Ferguson Thos	3 45
12		Glasgow Silas	2 05
418		Levy Aaron	4 60
25		Miles Samuel	1 07
404	115	Moore James	4 60
175		Patton John	6 12
90		Shannon John	5 75
26		Thompson Moses	2 13
254		Turner Hannah	3 45
164		Turner Daniel	3 16

GREGG TWP.

130		Duncan David	1 14
70		Gregg Smith	62
380		Hubby Bernard	7 27
106	126	Hahn Wm	1 41
330		McDowell Alex	3 08
51		Unknown	99

HAINES TWP.

196		Amard J	2 20
88		Beck Henry	1 58
494	139	Brown R F	8 87
375		Brown John	6 76
18		Castorie Thomas	20
135		Crawley H B	1 82
100		Gratz Michael	2 00
306	89	Gratz Michael	22 01
406	60	Harrison Wm	7 31
288		Henry Joseph	10 46
112		Henry Joseph	4 02
430			
400			
435			
138			
80			
110			
436			
442			
423			
252			
48			
63			
67			
112			
441			
32			
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360			
81			
200			
122			
400			
82			
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400			
105			
202			
438			
438			
458			
145			
50			
412			
452			
106

THE NEWS.

A fire which started in the basement of Morris & Co.'s four-story block, in Quincy, Ill., completely destroyed that structure and also the large building of the Tenk Hardware Company. The Ironclad Overall Company and the F. T. Hill Carpet Company were also badly damaged. The total loss will reach $300,000, mainly covered by insurance.——At a sawmill camp in Union county, about three miles from Henshaw, Ky., Bob Ward shot and fatally wounded his wife, Ella Ward and then placing the pistol to his own head blew out his brains. Ward was a quiet man of good habits, but was very jealous of his wife, who was comely and respected.——An unusual heavy rainfall in Mecklenburg county, Va., did great damage to farming property. There were a number of washouts on the Atlantic and Danville Railroad.——The J. L. Hudson Company, clothiers of Detroit, with branch stores, is financially embarrassed.

Louise Adams, aged thirty-five years, and Anna Shimp, aged fourteen years, were drowned in the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., by the capsizing of a boat.——The West Virginia G. A. R. State Encampment concluded its session at Clarksburg, and decided to meet next year at Wheeling.——The annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution convened at Richmond Va.——Scott Jackson testified in his own behalf at his trial at Newport, Ky., for the murder of Pearl Bryant.——Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James was married in Aiken, S. C., to Mrs. Jeanne Freeburn Barden.——Emanuel Ninger, the counterfeiter now in custody in New York, has had two bills of indictment found against him for making counterfeit money at Slagtown, Somerset county, N. J. The indictment charges him with making bills of $20 and $50 denominations.——Robert Campbell, of Denver, shot himself because he lost all his possessions by the fire at Cripple Creek.——Helen Dauvray, formerly the wife of John M. Ward, the ball player, was married in San Francisco to Lieutenant Albert G. Winterhalte, of the cruiser Bennington.——The B. & O. cannon-ball express was derailed near Washington, Pa. A fireman was killed.——Bill Taylor, murderer of the Meeks family, was hanged at Carrollton, Mo.——The Illinois Republican convention instructed the delegates to the national convention at St Louis to vote for McKinley.

It is claimed by electricians of the University of Missouri that X rays kills the diphtheria bacteria.——John L. Cowan, who disappeared from Pittsburg leaving debts to the amount of $200,000, was caught in Guatemala.——A runaway team attached to a hack dashed into a crowd of children who were emerging from St. Anthony's Church School in Milwaukee. Twenty-five of the little ones were prostrated, seven were badly injured and two of them will probably die.——After a sensational trial extending over several weeks, the jury in the case of ex-City Treasurer Bolln, of Omaha, Neb., was discharged, being unable to agree. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Henry Bolln was charged with misappropriating $115,000 of Omaha funds.——The body of Dora Wagner was found in bed in her room in St. Louis, Mo. The body presented evidences that the woman had been choked to death, and Ju Junk, a Chinese gambler, with whom the woman lived, is suspected of having committed the deed. He has been arrested ——William Stanley and P. Smithe were seriously injured by falling sixty feet from the basket of a cable conveyor across the Kanawha River, at Point Pleasant. W. Va.

Eugene Camburn, a farmer living near Tipton, Mich., was shot and fatally wounded by Henry Luce. Luce then shot himself dead. Luce, who had been paying attentions to Camburn's daughter, was refused admission to the house. He lay in wait for Camburn, and shot him as he was entering the house, and then committed suicide.——A cut of five coal cars from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton yards, dashed into the Union Depot, striking a sleeper on the eastbound Pennsylvania track. C. O. Greif, of Cleveland, was killed, and Philip Netter, of New York, had his leg broken.——Two banks at Mannington, W. Va,. were caught by forged checks passed upon banks in Pittsburg by crooks, who has been operating in this line for some time past.——Richard Sherman was killed by Nat Young in a barroom fight in Portsmouth, Va.——The firms of Pemberton Brothers, of Peabody, Mass., and Boston, and B. L. Baker & Co., failed.——Sam Brumley fatally shot Ida Clark in Louisville, and then cut his throat.

Charles Kuhn, the St. Louis real estate agent who embezzled $137,000 from his clients, has left no clue to his whereabouts.——Rainstorms in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska did considerable damage ——Prof. Bowe, of the Wesleyan Female College, of Macon, Ga., has been elected president of Martha Washington College, at Abingdon, Va., Vice Prof. Barker, resigned.——William Scarborough, Joseph Heidelbranch, Mrs. Lucinda Williamson and Charles Granberry were killed by a cloudburst at Waldo, O. Damage is reported in other quarters.——The Virginia Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the Maupin anti-racing law of the state, but discharged from custody Lacey whose case was brought to test the law on a technical question of jurisdiction.——Striking cloakmakers attacked non-unionists in Cleveland.——A cyclone struck North Dakota, wiping out the town of Epiphany, killing a number of persons and destroying much property.——In the case of Scott Jackson, at trial at Newport, Ky., for the murder of Pearl Bryant, Dr. Edward Freeman testified that she had been decapitated while alive.——General R. P. Hammond, Jr., brother of John Hays Hammond, was prostrated upon learning in San Francisco of his brother's sentence.——Jephtha D. Howe, the lawyer who was indicted with Holmes for conspiracy to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, went free in Philadelphia on an agreed verdict of not guilty.——General Fitzhugh Lee qualified as consul general to Cuba before Commissioner Adkins in Richmond. A number of distinguished guests will attend the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution in Richmond.——C. V. Clash committed suicide in Richmond.——Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, refused to grant a respite in the case of H. H. Holmes.

Prof. M. A. Schlechter, of the Botanical Museum, Berlin, is about to start on a collecting tour in South Africa.

CLEMENCY SHOWN.

Sentence Commuted to Reform Committee Members.

DEATH PENALTY REMITTED

Seven Americans Among the Rank and File Who Have Received Heavy Sentences.

The death sentences imposed upon Messrs. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar, members of the Johannesburg reform committee at Pretoria, who pleaded guilty of high treason, were commuted by the President. As yet it is uncertain what sentence will be imposed upon the men, but it is thought probable that they will be given heavy fines, imprisonment and banishment for a long term of years.

The judge, in summing up, said he had no option but to pass sentence according to the Roman-Dutch law. Continuing, he said that although Dr. Jameson must have come into the country against the wish of the prisoners and for his own purposes or for the purposes of the British Chartered South Africa Company, the fact remained that he came to the border at the invitation of the reform committee, and if they had not invited him, there would not have been an inroad from another country. Could the prisoners reasonably expect mercy for such a serious crime as high treason?

After remarking that decorum had been maintained during the trial he said it was his painful duty to pass the sentences required by law. At the same time he expressed the hope that the executive would show the same clemency as it displayed to the members of the Jameson party.

Then, amid profound silence, the judge sentenced, individually and separately, Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, Col. Francis Rhodes and John Hays Hammond to death. The prisoners were perfectly calm and merely bowed to the judge when their sentences were pronounced.

The judge then sentenced the other prisoners to pay fines of £10,000 each, to undergo two years' imprisonment and to three years' banishment, although the latter punishment is made subject to the will of the executive. There are seven Americans among the fifty-nine who received the latter sentence. They are Messrs. J. W. Leonard, Capt. M. N Mein, J. S. Curtis, V. B Clement, J. Lawley, H. J. King and Mr. Lingham.

The sentences pronounced caused consternation among all classes in Pretoria, and it was the general opinion that counsel for the defense made a great mistake in not introducing evidence by which the accused would be tried in proportion to their respective offenses instead of placing them all upon the same footing. The judge did not give weight to the plea that the prisoners were more guilty of folly than of crime.

INDIGNATION FELT AT LONDON.

The sensation caused by the sentencing to death of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee at Pretoria increases in spite of the fact that it is announced that the sentences have been commuted, and little or nothing else is talked about. People generally are indignant at the attitude of the Transvaal as outlined in President Krueger's reply to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and urge that strong measures be taken. They will not approve of any further negotiations involving an appeal to President Krueger's generosity and Mr. Chamberlain is denounced on all sides.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Five Persons Killed, Twenty Injured and Much Property Destroyed.

Five persons at least were killed outright, three fatally and seventeen more or less injured and great destruction of property was wrought by a tornado which passed over Clay county, Kansas.

The tornado started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northeasterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville.

Its tracks varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. It tore through a farming community and left nothing standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The tornado was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district.

The victims were in their houses and the most of them had retired. The storm struck Peter Anderson's house at 9.30 o'clock. This was about a mile from the starting point. The house was demolished in an instant. Every member of the Anderson family was injured. When they had extricated themselves from the debris they discovered that Anderson's grandchild was missing. The dead body of the child was found in a ravine half a mile away.

A large number of cattle and horses were killed and fruit in the storm's track was ruined

Many of the injured lay all night pinned down by wreckage, while others crawled or hobbled across the country to neighbor's house. In several instances people were lifted into the air by the wind and carried for a distance.

AN INFORMER THRASHED.

He Was Lashed in Turn by a Hundred Men But Will Recover.

While on his way home Lee Pinkston, a respectable white farmer, living near Braddy's distillery, four miles from Salisbury, N. C., was held up by a hundred or more masked men, taken from his wagon, placed on a tree-stump and cowhided. Every man in the party administered one or more lashes, and Pinkston was left, thought to be dying.

Revenue officers had seized twenty-five barrels of whisky at Braddy's distillery and Pinkston was charged with having given the information. After being cowhided he was told that if he did not leave the county in ten days he would be hanged. Pinkston will probably recover.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

111th DAY.—The House passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The republicans and populists voted solidly in favor of the measure, and the democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before General Lee's surrender.

112TH DAY.—The House spent the day in further discussion of the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. W. A. Stone and Mr. Connolly spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Newlands and Mr. Broderick in opposition to it. Before the Bankruptcy bill was taken up there was some discussion of the Treasury situation in connection with the appropriations for this session. Mr. Dockery charged that the liabilities created by this Congress, including $93,000,000 for contracts, would reach $605,000,000. Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority on the floor, defended the appropriations, calling attention to the fact that the House had passed a bill to increase the revenues.

113TH DAY.—The general debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued and concluded in the House. The friends of the measure are very sanguine that it will pass by a safe majority. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, gave notice that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankruptcy bill.

116TH DAY.—The House of Representatives again devoted the major portion of the day to debate on the Bankruptcy bill. Several amendments were offered, but none were adopted.

SENATE.

111th DAY.—The Senate was plunged into an exciting financial debate. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration, and the item of four battleships, to cost an aggregate of $15,000,000, served as a text for a speech by Mr. Gorman, pointing out that the revenues of the government are less than the receipts. Mr. Gorman's statements brought on a controversy, in which Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler joined issue with the Maryland Senator as to the responsibility for the failure of the tariff legislation in the present Congress.

112TH DAY.—Two notable speeches by Senator Teller and Senator Sherman—representing opposite elements on the financial question—were heard in the Senate. The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, eulogizing Pere Marquette, after which the resolution was adopted accepting the statue of Marquette presented by Wisconsin. The Naval Appropriation bill is nominally before the Senate, but is being thrust aside for the incidental tariff and financial debate.

113TH DAY.—The Senate spent another day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battle-ships and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. Mr. White (California) spoke of the need of coast defenses before further naval vessels were built, and Mr. Allen (Nebraska) made a speech of over three hours arraigning the two old parties.

116TH DAY.—The debate in the United States Senate was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his un que personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorial maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. The Senator used the blunt words characteristic of his utterances, arraigning the President and cabinet officers with unsparing criticism and personal invective.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Officials Estimate that by June 30 It Will Amount to $25,000,000.

The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately $25,000,000 This is the opinion of officials and others best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year. In his annual estimate sent to Congress at the beginning of the present session the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts from customs during the fiscal year at $172,000,000.

So far, with nearly ten months of the year gone, the customs receipts have reached about $137,000,000 with a fair prospect of increasing to $165,000,000 by the close of the year. The estimate of the receipts from internal revenue sources was $158,000,000. Up to this time they have reached $120,000,000 and it is expected that the figures for the completed year will be about $146,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are expected to slightly exceed the estimates of $15,000,000, making the total receipts for the year about $327,000,000. The Secretary's estimate of the year's expenditures was $362,000,000, which, according to his figures would leave a deficiency of $47,000,000.

The actual expenditures, however, it is now thought, will aggregate about $352,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle's estimate in December last. The Secretary's estimates at the time they were made were believed by those of long experience in the department to be extremely conservative. The receipts from both customs and internal revenue sources, however, have been surprisingly low, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of material improvement.

18 MONTHS IN ONE POSITION.

A Man Whose Only Motion is to Breathe and Whose Case Puzzles the Doctors.

Edward T. Dunbar, aged 29, is in the hospital at Sailor's Snug Harbor, New York. He has remained in the same position for eighteen months. He has just ended a journey of 6,000 miles.

About two years ago, on the way to Peru, he began to suffer from acute pains in his joints. He noticed that his joints began to stiffen and gave him great pain when he moved them. Within six months Dunbar was helpless. Beyond breathing he has no control of any muscle in his body. If one lays a finger on the stiffened joints the man screams with pain. If his bed is jarred it almost sends him into convulsions. The doctors have not yet diagnosed the disease. In Peru they said he was suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis as well as from rheumatism. The English doctor in Callao said the disease was rheumatic arthritis. When not moved he suffers little pain and has a hearty appetite.

The Shah of Persia keeps the jubilee of his accession very shortly with great festivities at Teheran. His fellow-sovereigns are already sending presents, the Czar leading the way with a very practical gift of a whole battery of Krupp guns.

STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Wyanoke Goes to the Bottom.

RAN INTO A U. S. CRUISER.

Captain Jenney, of the Wyanoke, Who Was on the Bridge, Says He Was Confused by the Electric Lights.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the morning the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke, 2,200 tons, bound from Richmond to New York, collided with the United States cruiser Columbia, which was anchored in the James River, opposite Newport News, and went to the bottom in 30 minutes afterward.

Captain Jenney and the crew of the Wyanoke, together with a number of the passengers, came ashore in rowboats. Others were removed to the Columbia. The crew of the tug Wanderer rendered valuable assistance in the work of rescue.

Captain Jenney had just relieved the pilot when the collision occurred. There was no fog, but Captain Jenney says that electric lights obscured the Columbia. There were 107 passengers on board, 30 of whom were cabin. The crew numbered 42 Captain Jenney when seen by a Press representative, said that his vessel struck just forward of the starboard wheel with such force as to awaken all the passengers, among whom the wildest consternation at once prevailed.

As far as can be ascertained at present there were no lives lost, but it is yet very probable that several steerage passengers who were down below at the time might have gone to the bottom. Purser Burdette lost his safe, in which were all the ship's paper's and consequently could not state whether or not the steerage passengers had been accounted for.

The officers and crew of the Columbia handled the unfortunate ladies and gentlemen with the greatest care, and made it as comfortable as possible for them while the work of rescue was going on. There were three bridal couples on board at the time, who lost their entire wardrobes and whatever valuables they carried with them.

Columbia's Injuries.

Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to which the Columbia is attached, sent the following telegram from Fort Monroe concerning the Columbia-Wyanoke collision:—

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

"Sands reports that the Old Dominion steamer, Wyanoke fouled the Columbia, anchored at Newport News, and sunk under her forefoot. The passengers were all saved. Several of the crew were injured and are being attended by the Columbia's surgeons. The damage to the Columbia is: One hole, two feet in diameter, on port side, ten feet above the water line, heavy indentation two feet above the water line on the same side, and indentation of one plate on the starboard side, opposite the hole, opening a seam for about six feet; temporary loss of one anchor and forty-five fathoms of chain. I shall send her to the Norfolk Navy Yark as soon as the requirements of Paragraph 400, Naval Regulations, are complied with."

The cruiser undoubtedly was very lucky in coming out of the collision as well as she did. She is a triple screw cruiser of 7375 tons burden, and next to the Minneapolis, her sister ship, the fleetest cruiser in the United States navy, or indeed in the world, and as it was necessary to construct her hull very lightly in order to accommodate the weight of her tremendous machinery of 18,000 horse power, her frame and skin are not as heavy as is usual in all vessels of her tonnage. Fortunately for her the Columbia is fitted with a big steel ram and the additional strength given to her bow by this it is thought undoubtedly saved the vessel from more serious injury.

BROTHERS LYNCHED.

They Had Been Convicted of Murder, but Granted a New Trial.

A double lynching occurred before daybreak in Warren county, Tenn., near Shellsford. The victims were William and Victor Hillis, two brothers, white, convicted of a most fiendish murder. A mob of about fifteen heavily armed men entered the county seat of McMinnville, where the prisoner was incarcerated and without ceremony forced the jail doors and compelled the jailer to unlock the cell where the murderers were confined.

The men fought their captors with the fury of desperation, but were bound and placed on horses and their legs tied beneath the animals bellies, and thus secured was conducted to a point five miles away over a mountainous country. Here they were given short grace to confess their crime, for the men had been once sentenced to the gallows, but secured a new trial, and no doubt existed as to their guilt. Ropes were thrown over convenient limbs of trees on either side of the public road and with the dawn of day the bodies were found swinging like scarecrows in the wind.

The lynchers are supposed to have come from the adjoining counties of Van Buren, where the murder was committed and was unknown to people of McMinnville. The ride over the mountains with the unwilling brothers was a wierd scene in the moonlight along the forest road, but the deed was done quietly and swiftly, and the party dispersed to their homes. The bodies were cut down and taken to the morgue at McMinnville, where they were viewed by thousands.

The crime with which the men were charged was the cowardly murder of Carroll Martin, an old farmer living in Van Buren county. The men stopped at the farmhouse and asked to remain all night. During the night they attempted to rob their host, and on his refusal to tell where his money was hidden slew him in cold blood. Though sentenced once to hang the Supreme Court reversed the case and it was to come up for retrial at next term of Circuit Court.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts the State.

The directory census of Reading, just completed by the publishers, gives the present population at 84,735.

The Schuylkill County Homoeopathic Medical Society held its quarterly session in Mahony City. Seventeen doctors were in attendance.

A piece of dynamite was found on the track of the Lancaster and Columbia electric railway at Lancaster. It is thought by some that it was placed there by an enemy of the company, and an investigation will be made.

The large Swiss barn of Reuben Schlegel near Fleetwood, was destroyed by fire, with large quantities of hay and grain. Loss, $3500. An itinerant umbrella mender who slept in the barn gave the alarm in time to save the live stock.

Charles Miller, a tinsmith of Fredericksburg, while repairing the roof of the house of Constable John Mohn, in Bethel Township, slipped and fell to the ground. In falling he grasped the top of a brick chimney in the hope of saving himself. The bricks gave way and one of them struck Miller on the head and fractured his skull. Miller was otherwise seriously hurt and may die.

Andrew Carnegie has bought for $25,000 a plot of ground at Dequesne, on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one for a public library, the other for a gymnasium and natatorium. The estimated cost of the buildings is $150,000. Work will begin on the construction of the buildings within a few weeks. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employees of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The people of Forest City, six miles north of Carbondale, are greatly excited over the peculiar death of John McGrath, a 14-year-old boy. He with some companions were playing ball when a quarrel started, during which young McGrath ran from the crowd pursued by Joe Walinsky, a Polish boy. He had not ran far when he fell to the ground. Walinksy stumbling and falling on top of him. He was picked up and carried to a house nearby and a physician summoned, who pronounced the lad dead. An examination was made, which revealed the fact that his neck was broken.

Mrs. George W. Bolton, of Bridgeport, brought suit against the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company for $10,000 damages. She was injured on the railway near her home two months ago. Mrs. Bolton was a passenger on a trolley car. Near the terminus of the line the conductor left the car to report at the power house. Mrs. Bolton afterward attempted to alight and in doing so the motorman started the car before she secured a foothold on the ground. She was thrown violently on the street, dislocating her right hip from which she has been bedfast ever since.

John Von Weisenfluh, who conducts a hotel in Taylor Borough, was probably fatally injured by David Davis and William Morris. Von Weisenfluh, during the evening conducted the opening of a hotel he started a few days ago and Davis and Morris were among his callers. About midnight he tried to get them out of his place and they assaulted him, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries. It is thought that he will die. His assailants have escaped.

Mrs. Emma McDade, wife of James McDade, of Pittsburg, was marked for life by her husband who threw vitrol in her face. She found that her husband, an ex-saloonkeeper, consorted with another woman McDade became so enraged at her discovery of his perfidy that he hurled an uncorked bottle of the stuff at his wife's head. She is under treatment at a hospital.

Richards Post, No. 595, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pottstown, gave the final campfire of the season.

Sidney, the 7-year old son of John Moody, of Irish Valley, fell from a lumber wagon and was injured so badly that he died.

Sheridan Crumley, charged with the willful killing of Robert Flay at Steelton, was released on bail for trial.

The State's financial officers brought suit against the Angell Oil Company for $400 unpaid taxes. The Court awarded the State $99.99.

Heber Hahn, aged 22 years, was killed by being caught between two carloads of pig iron at the works of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company.

A love feast under the auspices of the Dunkards or German Baptists, at the Spring Creek Meeting House, near Derry Church, was attended by thousands of people.

A combination car belonging to Burton & Carroll's circus, was entered at Lebanon and ransacked by thieves, who took a large quantity of clothing, jewelry and other valuables.

The eight-inch and ten-inch rolling mills of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, suspended operations, owing to scarcity of orders. The departments usually employ fifty workmen.

The following verdict was rendered at Pittsburg for injuries received in a natural gas explosion, the Allegh ny Heating Company being the defendant: Inah L Clayburn, 2675; J. W. Dunlap, $400; Amelia Schiffauer, $650; W. G. Henderson, $1,550; R. H. Logan, $50.

When George Krimp, of Ackermanville, employed at the Columbia-Rangor slate quarry, quit work, he harnessed his horse to drive home. Just as he got into the wagon the horse reared and backed into the quarry, both falling a distance of thirty feet. The horse was killed instantly, and Mr. Krimp was seriously injured about the head, face and back.

An order has been issued by the State Department of Agriculture that all vegetables colored by any process must be distinctly labeled "artificially colored," or the person offering or selling them will be liable for the full penalties of the pure food law.

At Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, hailstones as big as walnuts are reported to have fallen. At Milford for a short time hailstones as large as marbles fell, making the ground white.

While playing around a turn-table, May, the 12-year-old daughter of John Emerick, at Karthaus, was caught in the cogs and had both legs broken and crushed. A bar of iron pierced the little girls body. She was so tightly wedged between the wheels that the ligaments of her limbs were torn out. She died after five hours of terrible suffering.

MANY HOMELESS.

Cripple Creek Wrecked by Incendiaries.

PALACE HOTEL BLOWN UP.

Thousands of Homeless People Shivering About Camp-fires—Firebugs Shot Down Whenever Caught.

While the fire was raging at Cripple Creek, Col., special trains were run from Victor and Gillette to bring in miners with sticks of dynamite ready to use wherever there was any call for it. It was more common than water at a city fire, and the lavish use was productive of many fatalities.

The Palace Hotel, containing three hundred rooms, was one of the first places attacked with dynamite, and from the results it would appear that no warning was given of the impending explosion. As the walls tottered in response to the tremendous charges of giant powder, the air was filled with shrieks of dying men who had been caught in their rooms and dragged down the wreck. Before the wreckers could offer any aid they were driven back by the flames that were rolling over the site of the hotel. The dynamiters fled to save their own lives, and the loss of life at the palace is merely a matter of conjecture.

The Bimetallic Bank and the First National Bank burned as if they were made of paper. The First National Bank, while it was the leading institution in the district, was without proper facilities for holding the $150,000 or more of deposits that were intrusted to it. Since the last fire the bank has had temporary quarters in the new burned district, where there were no vault accommodations. To add to the apprehensions of the stockholders and depositors, the explosion of the dynamite leaves nothing to be recovered from the ruins.

Volunteers, operating without guides or reasons, are credited with blowing up the buildings. After the explosion at the Palace Hote. the crowd that had followed the fire paused for a moment, and the people began to grow vehement in their denunciations of the dynamiters, and there were several encounters between disputants. While a riot was impending, the flames worked towards the crowds that blocked Bennett avenue, and the advantage gained by the destruction of the hotel was lost by not removing the debris.

Thousands of homeless people shivered about campfires or wandered among the ruins of this once prosperous city throughout the night. The cold was severe, and toward morning snow began to fall. During the night, for a distance of a mile to the right and left, the burning embers presented a sight almost incomparable. Standing on the hill beyond the burned district and to the west, the picture was one of a huge bowl with the steam arising above. Everywhere along the thoughfares can be seen the work of the dynamite—a great mass of kindling wood. A company of the Colorado National Guard is on duty in the unburned district. Numerous arrests have been made in the outside district, resort to which has been made by the vagrant element which lately has been infesting Cripple Creek. All night fires were starting up, occasionally on the placer. Where possible, the residents pulled the houses down, and, if that failed, blew them up. They had no water in that portion of the city. A rumor is in circulation that a man was seen in the act of setting fire to a dwelling on Capitol Hill, and was shot by a resident, just as a firebug was shot and killed by Floyd Thompson. Mayor Doyle, of Victor, has employed two fire wardens for every business block in that city, as it has been rumored that firebugs are after that town as well as Cripple Creek. A man was caught in the very act of firing the rear of the Newell Hardware Company's store. He is in jail.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $1,500,000. The insurance will probably foot up between $400,000 and $500,000. The heaviest losers are as follows: Louis Weinburg, clothing store, $40,000; Palace Hotel, $40,000; Portland Hotel, $20,000; furniture, $7,000, insurance on furniture $6,000; W. T. Booth, furniture, $50,000; Wright Hardware Company, $20,000; El Paso Lumber Company, $20,000; Heller's drug store, $20,000. Many other individual losses run as high as $20,000.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN.

Terrible Disaster in a Mexican Silver Mine—Robbing the Supports.

The most terrible mining disaster that ever occurred in Northern Mexico happened at the Vieja mine, about twelve miles from Chihuahua. The mine is very rich in silver and has been worked for the last hundred years. The roof of the mine has been supported by great pillars of ore, and a few weeks ago P. Prieto, the owner, began taking out these supports. Prieto urged the miners, who are Mexicans, to continue at work in spite of protests, it is said, and the terrible accident resulted. Eighty-five men were at work when the cave-in occurred. Of these eighteen escaped. Sixty-seven were buried, and of these thirty-seven have been taken out, seven of whom are dead and thirty seriously crushed, and many will not live. There is very little chance of recovering alive the thirty men yet under the earth.

THE TOWN WIPED OUT.

Epiphany, in South Dakota, Completely Destroyed by the Cyclone.

Additional particulars of the recent cyclone in South Dakota, are received. Epiphany was wiped out of existence. Not a building was left standing.

No estimate of the damage to crops, live stock and property has been given, but it is known to be large. The storm was headed for Madison, but on its arrival had spent itself and the damage was light. The list of people injured is rapidly growing and will probably reach thirty.

CASTLES.

There's a building boom in Nowhere land—
It's the one that comes each year,
When the spring is new
And the skies grow blue
And the south winds whispers cheer.
With Fancy as architect we've planned
(His charges are small but fair)
Improvements great
For each vast estate
And our castles in the air.

It's only a minute we need to see
The minarets and towers
In beauty rise
'Neath our very eyes
And these treasures all are ours.
Your likes may be fickle and strange and free,
For easily you repair
The wreck that falls
When the old charm palls
In your castles in the air.

When the golden rivers of twilight start
And the scarlet sun sinks low,
It's a journey slight
To that land of light
Where the maybe blossoms blow.
And it's only the friend with the honest heart
Who has followed through ill and fair
Who can be your guest
As you dream and rest
In your castle in the air.

A DESPERADO'S WHIM.

"When you're talking of bad men that are past and gone, don't put any one ahead of old Sam Brown—Long-haired Brown. He was the worst all-round one that ever struck the Pacific slope, I believe. If he had any good points except sand and strength, nobody ever found 'em out. Yet I know one good deed he did, after his own queer fashion, and why he did it I never fully settled in my mind, but I suspect he sided with one party to square off a grudge he held against the other. I'll tell you about it, and you may judge for yourselves."

It was old Sam Tipton, the proprietor, who was talking. What he doesn't know about the old Nevada days, when Comstock mines were booming, you'd have to travel a long way to find out.

"Sam wasn't exactly a pleasant man to have round, for nobody could tell but it might be killing day with him and it might seem necessary to his contentment to shoot somebody or carve him with his big knife. Then it was bad luck for the first man that got in his way. Oftentimes he worked up his drop—got the man that he was laying for to take a drink with him to put him off his guard, and then playfully disembowel him as they clicked glasses together. He having that sort of disposition you can understand that when he rode up to where I was camping one night I wasn't a bit pleased to see him, though you can bet I didn't let on to him how I felt.

"It was in the early sixties, a few months before Sam was killed by Van Sickle. I was travelling alone by wagon from the Lone Pine district to Virginia City, and had gone into camp toward dusk at a spring known as Ojo Temelato that came out of a wood hill grown up with pines and underbrush. There was an emigrant party already camped near the spring, a well-fixed outfit with two wagons and some good stock. The party I judged to be all one family, taking in the son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and they seemed to be very decent people. I hauled up my wagon at a sheltered place about a hundred yards away from their camp, watered my horses and picketed them out to feed, and set about getting supper. I got my fire going and was cutting some bacon to fry when a big man came riding up among the trees and I saw that it was Sam Brown. He was not only a big man, but also a dangerous-looking one, with a revolver at each hip, and his long hair held up with pins under his hat. He rode up to where I was, looked at me, and asked gruffly:

"Who are you?"

"If most any other man had asked me that question in the way he did, I should have told him to go somewhere, but men answered Sam Brown civilly if they knew who they were talking to. I told him my name and where I was travelling.

"'H'm!' he grunted. 'I've heard your name and seen you in Bodie. My name is Brown—Sam Brown. I reckon you've heard of me?'

"He looked at me as if he expected I'd fall down when I heard his name. But I didn't, because I knew him, to start with, and because there was no use in doing it.

"'Keep right on cutting bacon,' he said. 'I'm going to take supper with you, and I'm hungry as a wolf.'

"Of course I told him he was welcome, and kept on cutting off slices until I was good and sure there was enough for both. He unsaddled and picketed his horse while I got supper ready, and then we sat down on the ground and eat together. Scarcely a word passed between us while we ate, but two cups of strong coffee and a pipe made him a trifle more sociable.

"'What outfit is that over there?' he asked.

"I told him as much as I knew of them. He got up and walked over near enough to see them and looked their horses over carefully. Then he came back and sat down and gazed at the fire without speaking. He had the air of a man with a set purpose in mind, and he made no move toward going away. They were having a good time over at the emigrants' camp, and the talk and laughter as it floated over to us was in odd contrast to Brown's grim silence as he sat brooding darkly in the moonlight. Presently somebody over at the other camp twanged a banjo, and then we heard a girl's voice singing a plantation melody, and after that she sang another and another. One of these plantation songs had a jingle to it that seemed to strike Sam's fancy, for he lifted his head to listen, until it was finished.

"'Well, that's a rattler!' he growled, as if he were talking to himself. 'Reckon I'll go over and make 'em a visit.'

"And without another word he got up and stalked over to the other camp, and soon I heard the girl singing the song again.

"The moon would set early, and the thought struck me that, Sam being away, it would be a good idea, while the moonlight lasted, to make a little circuit round the camp just to see if I could get any hint of what Long Haired Brown was up to—for I knew he wasn't riding out on the Lone Pine road for a pleasure ride. As I came near the roadside I saw a man riding down the trail from the direction of Lone Pine, walking his horse slowly and peering through the trees about the spring. He stopped opposite the emigrants' camp, where the fire was blazing brightly, and looked long and carefully at it. I was out of sight behind a tree, and my own camp fire had gone down to ashes, so that it could not be seen from the trail. The horseman was too far away from the emigrants' camp to distinguish people or voices there, but he moved along two or three times to get a better view. Then he turned round and went back up the trail toward Lone Pine.

"Strangely enough, my only thought was that the stranger was a sheriff or vigilante on the hunt for some man that was wanted—looking for Sam Brown perhaps. It did not strike me then, as it would most likely have done at another time, that he might be the scout of a horse-stealing gang getting the lay of the camp so as to run off the emigrants' stock. I came back to my wagon, thinking over in my mind whether I'd best tell Sam what I had seen. He was still at the emigrants' camp, so I walked over and found him sitting on a keg listening to a girl of fifteen or thereabouts, who was strumming the banjo and singing, and she did it very nicely I must say. I was made welcome by the emigrants, and the gray haired father of the crowd told me they had come all the way from Iowa in their wagons and were going to California. As the hour was getting late for campers to be awake, I presently got up to go, but Sam kept his seat on the keg.

"'Give us the plantation song once more, little gal,' he said, and she willingly sang for him. It was only a breakdown, cake-walk tune, with nonsense words; but it was lively and rollicking, and—it hit Sam Brown's taste, and the correctness of that was not to be questioned in Nevada in the early sixties.

"The singing finished, we went back to the wagon and lay down on the ground to sleep. I had my partner's blankets alone to lend to Sam, so we were both well fixed for the night. We rolled ourselves up in our blankets a little distance away from each other, each with his weapons by him handy to reach. Of course, we picked a place where we could see the horses, which we had tied by the wagon. I had decided not to tell Sam about the horseman, but to let matters take their course.

"Sam Brown seemed to drop off to sleep as soon as he lay down, but that may have been pretence. I was restless at first and woke two or three times from short naps; and each time I found that he was awake. At last, as everything was quiet, I fell into a sound slumber and slept for hours. I woke with a start at the sound of a shot. The moon was down and it was dark among the trees. There was the sound of voices and a strange rattling about of things over at the emigrants' camp. I looked for Sam and found he was gone.

"I slipped out of my blankets and took a look round my camp to see if everything there was all right. The horses, Sam's and mine, were standing quietly where we had tied them, and nothing had been disturbed. The blanket that Sam Brown had slept in, and his saddle, which served as a pillow, were as he had left them on the ground, so it was reasonable to believe that he was not far away. Having found out so much, my next move was to go over to the emigrants' camp to see what the matter was there. I made sure that my revolver was in place and in working order before I started, and then crept to a place where I could see what was going on without being seen myself.

"What I saw there was bad enough. Four men, with crape masks pulled over their faces, were holding up the emigrant party. One of the grown sons sat on a wagon pole, his right hand supporting his left arm, which had been broken by a bullet. A young woman, his wife probably, lay in a dead faint at his feet. The others of the party stood or crouched about, the women moaning and crying, the men holding their hands above their heads. They had been surprised in sleep and were defenceless. Two of the masked men covered the party with revolvers. The other two had searched the wagons and thrown everything in them out upon the ground.

"Of course, my first thought was that Sam Brown was in the job, but I could not see him anywhere about. I was certain that he was not one of the masked men, for his build and bearing couldn't have been mistaken by anyone who had once seen him. I felt that it would not be time for me to take a hand in the business until I found out where he was and how he stood in the matter. The two masked searchers were busily at work ripping up bedticks, cutting the lining of clothes, and empting trunks and boxes, tucking everything that struck their fancy into a canvas bag that lay open between them. They had found a jug of whiskey, and by appearances all of the robbers had drunk of it more than once; a bad thing to do while conducting a hold-up. At last they stopped, and one of them said to the man who seemed the leader:

"'We've got everything we can find in the wagons and on the men.'

"'What have you got?'

"'Their guns, a lot of jewelry, and fifty dollars in money.'

"'Is that all? They're not travelling to California with no more money than that. Search the women.'

"At this order the women shrieked, and the old father of the outfit, standing there with his hands held up above his gray head, spoke:

"'In heaven's name, spare us that. You have wounded my son and taken all we have. Don't add outrage to that.'

"'Shut your mouth and keep it shut,' commanded the leader, brutally. 'One word more and we'll kill every man in the outfit. Searchers do your work. We're wasting time.'

"With me, looking on, the impulse to turn loose on the robbers at any hazard was almost overmastering. But I knew that with the odds of one against four, and with Sam Brown uncertain, a shot would almost certainly cost not only my life, but also the life of every one of the emigrants. As I hesitated I saw a little movement in the shadow of a great pine tree behind the two robbers, who were standing, and not two steps away from them. Silent as a shadow, the form of a man blended with the dark tree trunk, and through the darkness I saw the cold gleam of two revolvers that he held, one in each hand. The feature of the man I could not distinguish, but by his huge bulk and the white glint of the eye, like that of an angered horse, I knew it was Sam Brown. His long hair fell down over his shoulders, and that was a sign always that he was out for killing. Something the robbers had to say about him was not likely to soothe his feelings.

"The man beside the leader spoke. The whisky had got into his tongue or he would not have said a useless word at such a time as this.

"'Number Five wrote me from Bodie that Sam Brown's gang had this outfit spotted and meant to run off their horses on the way. But they slipped off a day earlier than he expected, and he missed 'em. Won't old Brown shake his long hair and flourish round when he hears we've got the boodle. Maybe he'll be over to see us.'

"'Brown be hanged,' said the leader. 'He's a cur, anyway. He went to Bodie because he was afraid he'd get killed if he stayed at Lone Pine. You couldn't drag him there with a rope today. Here, Six, don't miss that girl,' and the poor little banjo player shrieked, and her mother screamed still more loudly, as one of the searchers seized her roughly.

"It was right at this point that Sam Brown came in with his little piece of business, and it was all finished in five seconds. The girl's scream was lost in the cracking of two pistol shots that sounded like one loud report. Sam Brown had taken one step forward and fired from each hand. The two masked men covering the emigrants with pistols fell two ways, both dead before they struck the ground. Crack! His right-hand pistol spoke again and one of the searchers, as he started up, sank back and lay still. The man who had started to search the little banjo player turned at the sound and held the child before him as a shield, so that Sam could not fire without hitting the child. He drew his pistol as he did so. In an instant more Sam had closed in upon him, reached above the girl's head and smashed the robber's skull with his heavy revolver. The fellow's pistol exploded, sending the ball into the ground as he dropped down senseless. As he fell the mother sprang forward and drew the shrieking girl away.

"Sam fired a pistol ball into the man's head as coolly as he might have shot a snake on the prairie. Then he turned round to survey his work. Stooping over, he pulled each one of the robbers up from the ground by the hair or collar and tore the mask off and looked at his face. He nodded his head and through the dark I thought I could see the grim smile of satisfaction on his lips.

"'I know 'em all,' he said, talking to himself as if no one had been round. 'It was bound to come, but I didn't think 'twould come so soon. Four at a lick! That's high! Reckon I won't have to go to Lone Pine! I'll take a drink now.' He turned to the emigrants. 'Where's your whisky? The jug's upset!'

"The emigrants were most too demoralized—and no wonder—to attend to anything, but one of the young men found a quart bottle that had been over looked by the robbers. The stopper was sealed and Sam knocked off the head against the wagon wheel, and drank from the bottle. He took two or three deep gulps.

"'That's good,' he said. 'I'll take the rest of it along with me,' and he slid the bottle into the rear pocket of his long-tailed frock coat. 'I wonder if these fellows have got anything about 'em that I wan't,' he continued, and went through the pockets of the dead men. He looked their weapons over, but threw them down. 'They're not up to mine,' he said.

"Then he turned over the canvas bag that the robbers had put their plunder in and picked up the money.

"'There's $50 sure enough,' he said. 'I'm a little short. Reckon I'll borrow half of it. Call it $30 for even change. There's the rest.' And he handed the old gray-haired patriarch what was left with an air of great consideration.

"I'd been working back toward my wagon but still could see him and hear what was said at the emigrants' camp. I thought Sam had got through there and would come back, and I'd rather he'd think I didn't know all that had been going on. But nobody could ever tell what Sam Brown would do next at any place or time, except that it would be something cussed. He had one more thing to say to make himself agreeable to the emigrants.

"'Won't ye sing me that plantation song again?' I heard him ask the banjo player; asked it in that camp after what had just happened, with four dead men lying there, and the girl shrieking in hysterics. Sam gave up his point for once and came over to where I was sitting by my wagon. It isn't as a rule best to say much to a man that's been having a shooting scrap until you find out whether he's got all off the idea of killing. But I saw that Sam was in high good humor.

"'Likely you heard some shooting over there,' he remarked.

"'Yes,' I said. 'I allowed you might be concerned in it, and thought I had better stay to look after the outfit here. Hope you had good luck. It seems all quiet now over there.'

"'You bet it's quiet,' he said. 'I've got some whisky. Have a drink?'

"I drank some whisky out of a tin cup, and he took a long pull from the neck of the bottle.

"'Reckon I'll turn now and get some sleep. Picket my horse out to feed, will you, if you waken in the morning before I do.'

"I said 'certainly,' and he rolled himself in the blankets and slept as peacefully as a child until high sunrise. The emigrants pulled out in the early morning, by starlight, and at sunrise the buzzards were settling down on the place where they'd camped. When Sam Brown woke he was still in good humor and I would never have believed he could make himself so agreeable. I had breakfast ready, and while we were eating he talked of what had happened the night before in a matter-of-fact of way, but with a little professional pride. After breakfast we rode different ways. I never saw Sam Brown again."—New York Sun.

INDIAN FAKIRS.

Their Simulation of Death Is a Species of Hypnotism.

Dr. Kuhn has had occasion to observe two cases, the genuineness of which he had no reason to doubt. One of the fakirs in question had been interred for six weeks and the other for ten days, says the New York Medical Journal. The fakirs who are hysterical to the highest degree, possess the faculty of producing artificially a condition identical with cataleptic ecstasy. They use all possible means, such as mortification of the body by a special diet, the internal employment of different plants known only to themselves, and the adoption of a peculiar posture of the body for many hours, etc. When they have practised this for a sufficient length of time, they assume one of the postures prescribed by the sacred books of the Indians and fall into a hypnotic condition induced by looking fixedly at the end of the nose. Hasheesh is still made use of by them to diminish the respiratory force, for this hypnotic, when associated with other plants and employed in a peculiar manner, makes up for the loss of air and nourishment. The fakirs have hallucinations when hypnosis begins; they hear certain sounds, they see angels and their faces express a feeling of happiness.

But, little by little, consciousness disappears and the body acquires a peculiar rigidity. This is evidently, says the writer, a matter of self-hypnotism in hysterical persons who are sufficiently predisposed to it. This lethargy is looked upon by the people as death, and when the subjects are aroused it is God who has brought them to life. In Greek or Roman literature, says the writer, we may find accounts of persons who have died and returned again to earth. There is nothing astonishing in these facts, for Bouchut, in his treatise on the signs which enable us to recognize real death, reported the case of a woman who had been disinterred in order that a friend might look at her again. She was found to be alive, and she lived for many years afterward. Also in the department of the north there was a case reported of a girl who had remained in a lethargic condition for several years. She had fallen into this condition on hearing that she was to be arrested for having committed a crime.

Polly Rebukes the Parson.

An American gentleman had a parrot named Kate. She had a splendid time of it, for she was never kept in a cage. She was so tame that there was never any fear of her not coming back to her owners, and she flew about wherever she liked. She could talk very well, and sometimes her speeches were quite uncannily clever, and very amusing. Here is one of the stories her owner told about Kate:

"Kate used to sit on the mantle while father said grace, and as he always used the same form of thanks, the parrot got so that she knew it by heart. One day the minister took tea at our house, and, of course, faher asked him to say grace. Kate was on the mantle, as usual, and, before the preacher had finished his first sentence, she shouted, 'That ain't right!' The parson went on, but Kate kept shouting 'That ain't right!' at him until he finished, when she flew to my father's shoulder, and said, coaxingly, 'Pa, you say it!' Father asked the blessing to please the parrot, and when he got through Kate perched herself on the preacher's chair and muttered: 'That's the way to say it' The parson was a very serious man, but the parrot's caper tickled him greatly."—Westminster Budget.

When Death is Certain.

A miser died very suddenly. The doctor who was called in to certify his death appeared to have his doubts about the case.

"Place a silver dollar in his hand," said the old housekeeper of the deceased, "and if he does not grasp it, you may safely make out the order for his burial."—Buffalo Times.

CRUSHED BY GARCIA.

Spaniards Lose 700 Men in a Desperate Battle With the Cuban General.

The Spaniards have just sustained one of the most crushing defeats of the war near the River Cauto, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Advices from Santiago state that out of 3000 Spaniards engaged 700 were either killed or wounded.

The Spanish column was led by General Munoz, and General Calixto Garcia, the veteran, who recently landed in Cuba from the United States, commanded the insurgents. Garcia, who has been given command of the Department of the East by General Gomez, was moving westward with a small force, intending to cross the Cauto River, near the town of Zanja.

General Munoz, who was stationed at Manzanillo, learned of Garcia's movements and determined to force him to battle at the river. Munoz accordingly marched toward Zanja with 3000 infantry, and ordered gunboats to proceed up the river to co-operate with the land forces.

General Garcia, learning that Munoz was advancing in force, effected a junction with the columns of Rabi and Maia Rodrigues, the latter officers' forces hurrying from Camaguey. This junction gave Garcia nearly 3500 men, whom he posted in an advantageous position some miles below Zanja, and awaited the coming of Munoz.

The Spanish general advanced carelessly, and almost before he knew the enemy was near the head of his column was hotly engaged with a part of the insurgent army, led by Garcia and Rodrigues. At the same time Rati's column struck the Spaniards in flank, doubling them up on the river.

Caught between two fires the Spaniards huddled on the river bank in terror. The insurgents fire was so deadly that many of the Spaniards, trying to escape leaped in the river and were drowned. General Munoz lost his head entirely and the destruction of the entire column was imminent, when the gunboats that had been ordered to co-operate with the land forces appeared.

The gunboats covered the remnants of the Spanish column and gave the officers an opportunity to reform the routed men. The Cubans fought with great gallantry and were anxious to charge the Spanish troops even after the latter were covered by the gunboats, but General Garcia would not permet this.

VENEZUELA AND ARBITRATION.

Mr. Balfour's Statement in the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, said in the House of Commons that arrangements for a condition of arbitration with respect to Venezuela and other questions are matters which Great Britain and the United States had in view during the recent negotiations. Mr. Balfour added that the last communication from the United States arrived on Friday last, and was now under consideration.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the government would deal with both the general question of arbitration, and also with the special question connected with Venezuela, and it was confidently hoped that, by patience and tact on both sides, a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the matter would be attained.

Mr. Balfour said that he could not furnish any further information at present, and added that Sir William Harcourt would agree with him that it was not expedient to discuss negotiations which are still pending.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Thomas Bailey and her 15-year-old daughter were killed at their home in Raleigh, North Carolina, by lightning.

Reports reached Delaware, Ohio, of a cloudburst in the village of Waldo, a few miles north of there, in which four persons are said to have been killed.

Two men were killed and two seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite at the works of the New Glasgow Gold Company, at Goldenville, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. John Fitzpatrick and her two daughters were thrown from a carriage in New Haven, Conn. The mother and Miss Sadie Fitzpatrick were fatally injured.

A boat containing 11 persons capsized while crossing from the Benton shore to Fairfield, Me. Wilbur Chase, a young business man of Fairfield, was drowned.

William Herbert Coulson, aged 35, was killed by an explosion of chemicals in the kitchen of his home, in Jersey City. He was a student in chemistry, and had been experimenting.

A cloudburst at Raymond, Iowa, washed out the track and derailed the Illinois Central fast limited train for Chicago. Two coaches were overturned and several passengers injured.

Three dead and 26 injured persons are so far reported as victims of the incendiary fire at Cripple Creek, Colorado. The property loss is estimated at $1,250,000, not more than 29 per cent. of which is covered by insurance.

An axle under the engine of the "Cannon Ball Express," on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, broke near Washington, Pa., and in the wreck Patrick Flaherty, the fireman, was killed. Engineer McBurney and Baggage Master McNeely were badly injured.

A fire at Paris, Texas, destroyed the Hotel Peterson and several large business houses, causing a loss of $250,000. John Saulsman, of Wister, Indian Territory, was burned to death, and S. S. Ramsay was killed and Louis Rootche fatally injured by the fall of a wall.

A despatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that already twenty dead bodies have been taken from the mine which collapsed there last week, and there are 40 persons still entombed. The rescuing party can hear the voices of those entombed who are trying to work their way out.

The steamer Willapa, at Port Townsend from Alaska, brought information that on the night of April 16 the powder magazine of the Treadwell Mining Company, on Douglas Island, containing four tons of dynamite, was destroyed by a terrific explosion. One man was killed.

The Matabeles are sending couriers to all the native tribes in their vicinity, urging them to join a war of extermination against the whites.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The union ore men employed on the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Ore Docks, at Duluth, struck. They demand that only union men shall be employed.

The Indiana soft coal miners will probably close down, the operators having refused to grant the demand of the miners for the Ohio scale of 61 cents per ton.

Fifteen hundred men employed at the Chicago Shipbuilding Company's yards at South Chicago went on strike because of a difference in regard to wages and hours.

The miners at the Quincy copper mine, at Houghton, Michigan, went on strike, in sympathy with the trimmers who struck last week when refused an increase in wages.

The structural iron workers and bridge builders in Pittsburg have demanded an increase of wages. The horse-shoers have joined the movement for a reduction of hours.

At San Francisco the union painters at work at Hunter's Dry Dock, scraping and painting the battleship Oregon, were called out on strike because the men were being worked nine hours instead of eight, as provided by the Federal statute.

The 110 striking trammers at the Quincy Mine, at Houghton, Mich., who went on strike and caused suspension of production, reconsidered their decision to remain out until their demands were granted and returned to work. The company gave them an increase of 20 cents a day and an extra man to help push the cars up bad grades.

The recent conference of Indiana coal operators, at which it was decided to reduce the scale to 55 cents, has resulted in a strike which extends generally over the coal belt. Nearly 4000 miners have quit work. There is a probability of the strike extending to the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

A DEADLY BLAZE.

Lives Lost and $250,000 of Property Gone at Paris, Texas.

A disastrous fire, involving loss of life and $250,000 worth of property broke out in Paris, Texas, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The fire raged until 7 o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. John Saulsman, a tie inspector from Wister, I. T., who was occupying a room in the Bywaters Building, was suffocated and burned to death. There is a suspicion that he was murdered and the building set on fire to conceal the crime. Officers are investigating.

Later, while the firemen were playing on the flames, a wall fell, crushing S. H. Ramsey and Louis Rootche, the former fatally and the latter seriously. The Hotel Peterson was the largest in North Texas outside of Dallas and Fort Worth, and was valued at $60,000; insurance $20,000.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65		72
CORN—No. 2 White	35½		37½
Oats—Southern & Penn	23½		24½
RYE—No. 2	42		43
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	18 00		18 50
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	5½@	5¾
City Cows		5	5½
Southern No. 2		4½	4¾
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	15 @	20
ONIONS		30	40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	6¼@	6½
Clear ribsides		6	6¾
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	16 @	17
Under Fine		15	16
Creamery Rolls		16	17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	10½@	11
N. Y. Flats		11	11¼
Skim Cheese		6	7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	9½@	10
North Carolina		8½	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	16 @	20
Ducks, per lb		8	9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 00 @	4 50
SHEEP		2 00	4 00
Hogs		3 70	3 90
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		72⅞	73⅝
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		39	40
OATS—No. 3		25½	26¼
BUTTER—State		9½	13
EGGS—State		11	11½
CHEESE—State		5¾	9¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		70¼	70¾
CORN—No. 3		35¾	36
OATS—No. 2		25½	26
BUTTER—State		17	20
EGGS—Penna. ft		10¼	11

The American schooner Competitor was captured while engaged in filibustering off the Cuban coast and taken into Havana. Several Americans are said to have been on board the vessel.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 7

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

IF IN DOUBT

When you come to Bellefonte for shopping, it might be a wise idea to look through THE NEW RACKET before making your purchases. We think we are safe in saying that every three out of four of the residents of Bellefonte buy at THE RACKET. There is a reason for this, and if you ask them, they will tell you that it is the "Up-to-Date" store of the place, or as an intelligent lady said today, "Sinee The Racket came to town, some very pretentious stores have learned quite a good deal."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL MAY

Is here, the prettiest month of the year. With it come the needs of the season. Such as White Goods, India Linens, Persinn Lawns, Embroideries, Dimities, etc.

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS.

We can give you at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35c. Silk Vests, 50c.

This is house cleaning time. After you have finished, come and take a look at our

LACE CURTAINS

We have a beautiful selection of styles from 50c up.

W. T. MEYER,
Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

A Memorable Year.

Seventy-nine years ago was the year without a summer. Frost occurred every month in the year 1816. Ice formed a half inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York, and also in Massachusetts in June. Ice was formed to the thickness of a common window glass throughout New York State on the 5th day of July. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut in August and dried for fodder, and the farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seeding of the spring of 1817.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

George W. Lucas and Mary Morton, of Snow Shoe twp.

Thomas L. Huntsman, of Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa, and Mary Sutton, of Bellefonte.

John Pojoch and Dora Petuna, of Spring twp.

George McClellan and Annie Washburn, of Bellefonte.

Owen Edgar Osman and Sarah Catherina Kerr, of State College.

Samuel S. Fry, of Moshannon, and Maggie Mayes, of Snow Shoe.

Piscatorial.

Large roe-shad are selling at Bellefonte for 25 cents.

Many shad are now being caught above the Columbia dam; they get up through the broken places in the dam. If the dams were out, millions of shad would get up the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, and might be bought at from 5 to 10 cents.

Trout fishing thus far has been poor with most of anglers.

Will Tobias has an idea trout-fishing is mainly damaged by fishing with nets at night, in Elk creek.

Died at Coburn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gares died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Platt, at Coburn, on Saturday afternoon, April 18th, at the age of seventy years.

Got a Pension.

Edward S. Long, of Milesburg, was recently awarded a pension. A veteran has at least some show under a Democratic administration.

A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand.

PROF. GRAMLEY ELECTED.

County Superintendent's Salary Raised $300 by the Directors.

The school directors of Centre county convened in the court house in Bellefonte, Tuesday noon, to elect a superintendent of schools. There were 122 directors present out of 189.

The convention was called to order by superintendent Gramley. D. F. Fortney nominated George Taylor, of Boggs township, as chairman, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Taylor has served twenty-four years as a school director, eight consecutive terms. Charles Smith, of Bellefonte, P. J. McDonnell, of Fleming, and J. A. Reesman, of Centre Hall, were elected tellers, and John D. Brown, of Snow Shoe, reading clerk.

For superintendent but two candidates were presented to the convention. J. C. P. Jones, of Milesburg, nominated Prof. C. L. Gramley, the present incumbent, and John T. Lee, of Centre Hall, nominated Prof. Ed. J. Wolf, of Centre Hall. The name of Prof. Wolf was withdrawn by Wm. M. Grove, Esq., of Centre Hill, and Prof. Gramley was given a clear field. His election was unanimous.

Prof Gramley being called upon for an address, thanked the convention for the confidence reposed in him, and for their unanimous election.

Dr. Frank, of Rebersburg, then offered a resolution increasing the salary of county superintendent from $1,500 to $1,800. A rising vote was called for and it carried by 55 to 48.

Train Passed Over Him.

While playing on the railroad track at Valentine's furnace, this side of Bellefonte, on Monday, six-year-old Frank Kirk was run over by an engine and a kettle of hot cinder. He jumped in front of the moving engine, and was knocked down and fell lengthwise on the track between the rails, with his feet toward the engine. The engine and kettle passed over him and in an instant he was on his feet without a scratch. The seat of his trousers were torn off, and the heel of his left shoe was ground to powder by the wheels.

Book on Penn's Valley.

"Passing Glimpses of Penn's Valley," is an interesting little book of which the title is fully expressive. It is the only history exclusively devoted to Penn's Valley and will find a welcome in every family not only in the valley but in the county. It contains history and biography, illustrated with fine, half-tone photographs of prominent citizens of the past and present. Much time and labor was spent upon it by the author, Rev. R. W. Illingworth, whom we must congratulate upon the completeness of the work. Don't be without it.

Died in Kansas.

James M. Brown, formerly of Siglerville, died in Kansas, where he resided for fifteen years. He was the second husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, formerly of Centre Hall. Years ago he was a prominent business man of Mifflin county, and in 1866 represented that county in the Pennsylvania legislature. He was known to many of the REPORTER'S Centre county readers.

Blood Poison.

Abs. Confer, an old resident of Aaronsburg is laid up from blood poisoning. Several weeks ago he sustained a slight injury upon his hand, which turns out seriously for him, as blood poisoning has set in. He is about seventy-five years of age. The origin of the sore, we are told, was the puncture of a blister on his hand.

Severe Tumble.

John Bare, of near Tusseyville, one day last week, while standing on a wagon loaded with manure, one of the horses gave a sudden jerk, causing Mr. Bare to tumble headlong from the wagon. He landed upon his head and sustained such a severe sprain in his back as likely to render him unable to do any work for several weeks.

Lost.

A good plush lap robe, one side plain black, other side centre figures of badges of two wolves. Was lost on night of 16th, on Earlystown road between Old Fort and G. M. Boal's. Finder will please return to REPORTER office, and receive reward.

Lifted His Commission.

John Dauberman, Jr., is now a full-fledged 'Squire, with all the privileges and perquisites pertaining to the office. He lifted his commission last Saturday, and is down to business already. He will make a good Justice.

End of School.

All the schools closed on last Friday without ceremonies of any kind, and the scholars are free once more for several months. The teachers for the ensuing year will be elected by the school board when it organizes next month.

Conference.

The Northeran Conference of Central Pennsylvania, of the Evangelical Lutheran church, will be held in Millheim, on may 16 to 21. The conference has a large number of ministers in its body.

GYPSY CONVENTION.

Their Annual Reunion and Fair is Now Convening near Bellefonte.

Bellefonte is at present crowded with Gypsies, who are gathered near there for their annual reunion. They formerly intended having Williamsport as a meeting place, but as Bellefonte is almost the central point of the state, it was decided to meet there.

Large bands are flocking in and several hundred have already pitched their tents in the outskirts of the town. One band alone has more than a hundred horses, but the average lot is about twenty. The Gypsies will hold a carnival lasting for several days which will be in the nature of a large fair, as it is held mostly for bartering purposes. About 500 Gypsies are expected in attendance.

Thousands of people have flocked to the different camps and the scene resembles that of a big circus encampment. Horse trading and buying, and fortune telling are the principal features of the business, and the men do a thriving business with the visitors in horse trading, while the women harvest many dimes by forecasting the future life of credulous maidens.

These carnivals are held once every five years, a custom carried out for half a century. This one was called the Chief, Peter Guy, of Elkhart, Ind., who has charge of all the doings of the entire band. He has his quarters on the grounds, from which place the members receive their orders daily. He is a man six feet, four inches in height, and weighs 290 pounds.

Close to his quarters are those of the Queen, Annie Harrison, of Raleigh, North Carolina. She is a pretty young woman of twenty-two years and has charge of the camp in the absence of the chief. Her authority is never disputed and her will is law to the different bands.

There were, however, about 300 on the grounds and about the same number of horses. Each one was gaudily dressed for the occasion. They had their own band and the music they rendered was not particularly inspiring.

The majority of these gypsies are remarkably intelligent and very courteous and polite.

At night the grounds are brilliantly illuminated and the enjoyment is at its height.

Memorial Day.

Governor Hastings is in receipt of letters from the State organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking him to issue a proclamation regarding Decoration Day. It is asked that he requests the people of Pennsylvania to observe it as a real "memorial" day, and not merely as a holiday for public games and amusements. The formal letters and petitions represent the expressed opinions and desires of more than 10,000 men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Contract for a New Railroad.

The Pittsburg *Post* says: "Monday the Pittsburg and Clearfield Mineral Manufacturing company, with headquarters in the Ferguson building, placed contracts for the construction of five miles of railroad to extend along Montgomery creek to the town of Clearfield. The contract was given to Winter & Miller, and the building of the road will begin the development of a large tract of mineral property in the Montgomery valley in Clearfield county.

Married.

Miss Matilda Lyon was married last Wednesday, at noon, to Mr. Louis Grauer. Both are residents of Bellefonte. The bride has long been prominent in the management of the Lyon & Co. dry goods store and experienced in business affairs. The wedding took place at the bride's home and was after the Hebrew ceremony by Rev. Dr. Filoh, of Altoona.

Why They are Scarce.

The reason why trout are so scarce in the streams of the state is that the trout hog has killed them with dynamite or hauled them from the creeks with the aid of nets. If the honest fishermen desire to have any sport on the trout streams they should first get rid of the trout hog.

Not Correct.

The story afloat last week that the body of Ettlinger, the Woodward outlaw, had been raised and buried in the Woodward cemetery, was not correct. The corpse is still lying in its grave at the foot of the mountain.

Three Weeks of Court.

Court is in session the second week and will not adjourn until next week. There are a large number of civil cases to be tried and Judge Love called the third week to clear up the docket.

Blooded Stock.

Shook Bros., of Spring Mills, Pa., offer some very fine O. I. Chester-white males for sale at reasonable prices, that are ready for service.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just hat you want.

PENN'S CAVE.

Renewal of the Story that Williamsport Parties are after It.

The story is again revived that Williamsport capitalists are negotiating for Penn's cave, the mammoth underground phenomenon in Penns Valley, says the Williamsport *Sun*, of Monday. Early last fall it was rumored that a Williamsport syndicate had purchased the property for $9,000 and would take possession April 1, 1896. When the time elapsed and no syndicate appeared, one of the proprietors visited this city and interviewed several of the so-called members, but he was given no satisfaction concerning the matter. He returned home disgusted. A few days afterwards, it is said, he was visited by one of the so-called members of the syndicate, who offered to take the property at the former figure. The purchaser agreed to advance $700 on the property and take immediate possession provided they would give him a judgment note for that amount. The proposition was not given a second thought, the owners declining to be buncoed by such a game as they styled it.

The Governor Coming Home.

Governor Hastings and his family will occupy their home in Bellefonte this summer. They will leave Harrisburg the first week in June and will remain in Bellefonte until October.

Why not bring the state capital up home with him at once? The State government can be run more honestly, honorably, economically up here by us in Centre county, than at Harrisburg, where the Governor is surrounded and dogged by shysters, suckers, tricksters, and scalawags of all sizes, colors, and shades of opinion and schemers from all sections. Bring the machine along Governor, and we'll help you to run it, and drive away the plunderers.

The Dagger Used by Ettlinger.

The Bellefonte *Gazette* says the dagger or knife used by Ettlinger in cutting the throat of Constable John Barner, was found last week by Wes Hosterman, who was hunting around in the ruins of the Ettlinger home. It was sticking in the cellar wall, where, no doubt, Ettlinger stuck it before coming out and so tragically ended his life. Both edges were sharp and several places on the blade there was found blood. Part of the handle is broken off and it is a very valuable relic.

Painted His House.

Dr. Emerick has given his new residence, opposite the hotel, a coat of paint, which with the trimmings makes his home show off equal to any in town—it is handsome, cozy, and with its commodious porch, will make a delightful place for a sit, rest or loaf, when the chairs are placed to tempt one. Centre Hall is noted for its pretty homes, fine churches, and nice people.

Organized a Sunday School.

The citizens of Pine Stump met last Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. at the school house, and organized a Sunday school. There was a full house, and a great interest taken in it. The following officers were elected: Mr. W. W. Dillet superintendent; M. J. Confer assistant superintendent; Joshua T. Potter treasurer; Miss Annie Gregg, secretary; Miss Bell Glace, librarian. Closed to meet at 3 p. m. next Sunday.

Gave Up the Ghost.

The Alabama Telephone Construction company, known as the Harrison Telephone exchange of Selma, has collapsed. The exchange was built just eighteen months ago to compete with the Southeran Bell Telephone exchange. The poles and wires were sold at a nominal price, said to be enough to cover the outstanding indebtedness. The original investment proved a total loss.

On the Sick List.

Uriah Osman, of near this place, has been ill since last week.

John Frank, of Millheim, who only a few weeks ago had recovered from a severe illness, is again laid up and seriously ill.

A Large Building.

The new school building that Millheim voted to erect, will be started at once. It will be 60 x 40 feet, and 50 feet high. R. D. Bierly, of Rebersburg, has secured the contract for its construction.

Dry and Dusty.

There has been no rain of any account for some time, and the land is beginning to get dry. The roads are dry and dusty, and almost every one is yearning for a good steady rain.

Oats Sown.

Farmers here-abouts have all their oats sown, and are getting to work on the corn. The weather is favorable for good crops, but there will not be much wheat weather or no weather.

Improvements.

B. D. Brisbin, adjoining the REPORTER office is improving his residence and enlarging it. There are two buildings on his lot and he is moving the one back and up against his residence, which will be a great improvement.

WHT THEY SOLD.

The Secretary of the Telephone Company Gives the Reason.

George A. Wilkens, secretary of the Alabama Telephone and Construction company, in conversation with a reporter of the *Journal*, said in answer to a question as to why the company abandoned the telephone business in Salem: "The simplest reason was that the exchange was not paying expenses, and there was no prospect of it doing so at the prices charged. It appeared to be impossible with the instruments used, principally the Harrison, to give satisfactory service that would bear comparison with the bell. This was a constant source of complaint and annoyance.

"It is well enough to talk about home institutions and local influences, but the investors want and expect to receive some returns on their investment, and the people, the Patrons of the Telephone Exchange, want, demand and must have good service. The prices charged and the instruments used by our company would bring neither, and this is the reason why we abandoned the field."

Mifflin County Deaths.

At Yeagertown, April 21, Edward McBride, aged 34 years.

In Lewistown, April 29, Richard Tympany, aged 31 years.

In Lewistown, April 29, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged 66 years.

At Beloit, Kansas, April 26; James M. Brown, formerly of Siglerville, Mifflin county, aged 78 years.

In Sheldon, Ill., April 14, J. S. DeHart, formerly of Mifflin county, aged 65 years.

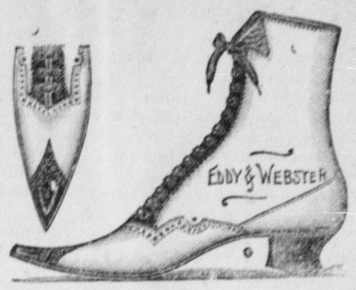
At her residence on Stratford's hill, near Lewistown, April 24, Mrs. Emma, widow of the late Robert Shaw, aged 75 years.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL...

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

WE MAKE PRICES THAT OVER-SHADOW ALL CONTEMPORARY SELLING.

Unheard of wide-open sweeping reductions right in the midst of the season.

The old hum-drum way of doing business has been completely revolutionized in Bellefonte by The Globe's original ideas of profits and prices.

High Prices Quickly Lose Popularity.

Our special sale prices still continue, with new bargains added every day.

We have large qnantities of everything we advertise.

Our store is crowded daily with delighted purchasers.

We will sell this week—

30,000 YARDS ...INDIGO BLUE CALICO AT 4c

We guarantee this to be the best quality Calico, fast colors, and is the very lowest price ever made in Bellefonte for first quality goods.

COME AND SEE OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Shapes received daily. We make no charge for Trimming Hats when materials are bought here.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.
Makers of Low Prices.